



A
COMPREHENSIVE

SPELLING
BOOK



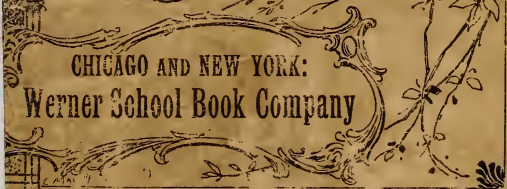
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A

COMPREHENSIVE
SPELLING-BOOK.

BY
GEOFFREY BUCKWALTER.



CHICAGO NEW YORK
WERNER SCHOOL BOOK COMPANY

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PREFACE.

AMONG the several features which, it is believed, will commend this book, may be mentioned the following:

I. **The Arrangement.**—Besides the introductory lessons on the sounds of the letters, the arrangement of words under appropriate heads, Dictation Exercises, Reviews, etc., the following subjects have received a prominent place and special treatment:

1. **Exercises in Orthoepey.**—These embrace in carefully arranged lists over one thousand (1000) words which are often mispronounced.

2. **Rules for Spelling.**—Under the several rules there are varied and applicable exercises.

3. **Punctuation.**—This should receive as much attention in careful writing as correct spelling.

II. **The Selection of Words.**—Words liable to be misspelled have been especially selected. Participles, past tenses, plurals, and other perplexing derivatives have been introduced, while many words, particularly under the different topics, which present no difficulties to the pupil have been omitted.

III. **Review and Test Words.**—There are a number of words in every-day use which are often incorrectly written; these will be found collected and repeated in the review and test exercises.

IV. **A Shorter Course.**—By using only those lessons termed "Exercises" (which include Dictation, Reviews, Test Words, Orthoepey, Rules for Spelling, and Punctuation), with such additional lessons in the latter part of the book as the teacher may select, an excellent course will be had which is especially adapted to advanced pupils, and can be completed in a term.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters and the art or practice of writing words correctly.

Orthoepy treats of the correct pronunciation of words.

Letters are characters used to represent elementary sounds heard in speaking. In the English alphabet there are twenty-six letters, divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

A **Vowel** is a letter representing a free, uninterrupted sound of the voice. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*; also *w* and *y* when they do not begin a word or syllable.

A **Diphthong** is the union of two vowels in the same syllable. A *proper diphthong* is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*.

A **Triphthong** is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *ieu* in *adieu*.

A **Consonant** is a letter representing a sound which in utterance is usually sounded with a vowel.

A **Word** is one or more letters usually expressing some idea.

A **Syllable** is one or more letters pronounced by one impulse of the voice.

A **Prefix** is a word or syllable joined to the beginning of a word; as, *re* in *reform*; *al* (all) in *already*.

A **Suffix** is a word or syllable joined to the end of a word; as, *less* in *hopeless*.

A **Primitive** word is a word in its first and simplest form; as, *man, word, have*.

A **Derivative** word is a word formed or derived from a primitive; as, *reform, manly*.

A **Compound** word is composed of two or more primitive or derivative words; as, *nevertheless, able-bodied*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

Regular Long and Short Sounds.

Ā, ā, <i>long</i> , as in	Āle, Fāte, Grāy.
Ă, ă, <i>short</i> , as in	Ădd, Făt, Răndom.
Ē, ē, <i>long</i> , as in	Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.
Ĕ, ĕ, <i>short</i> , as in	Ĕnd, Mět, Lēopard.
Ī, ī, <i>long</i> , as in	Īce, Fīne, Thrīve.
Ĭ, ĭ, <i>short</i> , as in	Ĭll, Fĭn, Trĭbute.
Ō, ō, <i>long</i> , as in	Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ŏ, ǒ, <i>short</i> , as in	Ŏdd, Nőt, Törrid.
Ū, ū, <i>long</i> , as in	Ūse, Tūbe, Feūdal.
Ŭ, ŭ, <i>short</i> , as in	Ŭs, Tüb, Stüdy, Hüt.
Ȳ, ȳ, <i>long</i> , as in	Flȳ, Stȳle, Edifȳ.
Ȳ, ȳ, <i>short</i> , as in	Nȳmph, Lȳric, Abȳss.

Occasional Sounds.

Â, â, as in	Âir, Shâre, Fâir.
Ä, ä, <i>Italian</i> , as in	Ärm, Fäther, Fär.
Å, å, as in	Åsk, Gråss, Dånce.
Ȧ, ȧ, <i>broad</i> , as in	Ȧll, FȦll, HȦul.
Ȧ, ȧ, like short o, as in	WhȦt, WȦnder.
Ê, ê, like á, as in	Êre, Thêre, Hêir.
Ē, ē, like long a, as in	Ēight, Vēil, Obey.
Ē, ē, as in	Ērmine, Hēr, Věrge.
Ï, ĩ, like long e, as in	Pïque, Machïne.
Î, î, like ĕ, as in	Îrksome, Vîrgin.

Ô, ô, like short <i>u</i> , as in . . .	Ôther, Dône, Sôn.
Ö, ö, like long <i>oo</i> , as in . . .	Prove, Dö, Möve.
Ō, ō, like short <i>oo</i> , as in . . .	Bōsom, Wōman.
Ô, ô, like broad <i>a</i> , as in . . .	Ôrder, Fôrm, Stôrk.
ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Mōon, Fōōd, Bōōty.
ŌŌ, ōō, as in	Wōōl, Fōōt, Gōōd.
Ū, ū, preceded by <i>r</i> , as in . .	Rūde, Rūmor.
Ū, ū, like short <i>oo</i> , as in . .	Būll, Pūt, Push.
Ū, ū, as in	Ūrge, Būrn, Fūrl.
<i>e, i, t</i> , etc. (<i>Italic</i>), silent, as in .	Open, Basin, Castle.

Proper Diphthongs.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in Oil, Join, Joy, Oyster.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmk'd), as in Out, Hound, Owl, Now.

Consonants.

Ç, ç, <i>soft</i> , like <i>s</i> sharp, as in . .	Çede, Accept, Receipt.
€, €, <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . . .	€all, €oneur, Accept.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . . .	Child, Such, Touch.
Çh, çh, <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in . .	Çhaise, Marchioness.
€h, €h, <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . .	€horus, Eecho, Epoeh.
Ĝ, ĝ, <i>hard</i> , as in	Ĝet, Tiĝer, Beĝinner.
Ĝ, ĝ, <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in . . .	Ĝem, Engine, Elegy.
S, s, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in .	Same, Rest, Dense.
Ŝ, ŝ, <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in .	Haŝ, Amuŝe, Priŝm.
Th, th, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in	Thing, Sympathy.
Th, th, <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , as in . .	Thine, Smooth, Wither.
Ng, ng (unmarked) as in . . .	Sing, Ringing, Swing.
N̄, n̄, as in	Link, Linger, Uncle.
X, x, like <i>gz</i> , as in	Exist, Example.
Ph, ph, like <i>f</i> (unmarked), as in	Phantom, Sylph.
Qu, qu, like <i>kw</i> (unmarked), as in	Queen, Conquest.
Wh, wh, like <i>hw</i> (unmarked), as in	Which, Whither.
Zh, zh, as in	Vision (vîzh'un).

REMARKS.

It has been deemed best not to divide all the words into syllables, for it is only in exceptional cases that they are so found in books, and such divisions and numerous diacritical marks tend to confuse the learner and give familiar words a strange appearance. But wherever it is thought necessary or best, words have been divided, accented, marked, and sometimes respelled.

When one letter of an improper diphthong or triphthong is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the unmarked letters are to be regarded as silent; as in *āid*, *pēople*, *adieu*.

The combined letters *ce*, *ci*, *sci* (sometimes the *c* is marked with a cedilla), *se*, *si*, or *ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *o'cean*, *so'cial*, *physi'cian*, *con'science*, *nau'seous*, *controver'sial*, *ini'tial*, *face'tious*, etc. In some instances *si* takes the sound of *zh*; as in *confusion*. As an English speaker will, in general, naturally pronounce such syllables correctly, they are only respelled in exceptional or difficult cases.

There are a few cases besides those marked in the table where one letter takes the sound of another; as, *a* (equivalent to short *ě*) in *many*; *c* (equivalent to *z*) in *suffice*.

An *accented* syllable is one that receives the *stress* of the voice; as *bell* in *rebell'ion*. Some words have two accented syllables; the principal one receives the primary, and the other the secondary accent.

THE ALPHABET.

A a	J j	S s
B b	K k	T t
C c	L l	U u
D d	M m	V v
E e	N n	W w
F f	O o	X x
G g	P p	Y y
H h	Q q	Z z
I i	R r	&

SCRIPT ALPHABET.

A	a	J	j	S	s
B	b	K	k	T	t
C	c	L	l	U	u
D	d	M	m	V	v
E	e	N	n	W	w
F	f	O	o	X	x
G	g	P	p	Y	y
H	h	Q	q	Z	z
I	i	R	r		

VOWELS.

REGULAR SOUNDS.

Long Sounds.

LESSON 1.

A	E	I	O	U
ape	ear	ice	owe	use
ate	eat	ícy	old	due

LESSON 2.

age	be	pie	oak	dew
air	we	tie	own	few
aid	see	die	hoe	pew

LESSON 3.

day	bee	my	foe	hew
gay	tea	cry	go	new
hay	sea	dry	no	mew

LESSON 4.

lay	may	way	pay	say
key	she	the	fry	try
eye	shy	thy	sky	why

Short Sounds.

LESSON 5.

am	ebb	if	of (ov)	up
an	egg	in	on	us
as	elk	is	ox	bud
ax	end	ill	off	bug

LESSON 6.

and	bed	ink	box	but
act	beg	its	dog	cut
add	den	bit	dot	cup
apt	fed	did	got	dug

LESSON 7.

bag	get	big	hod	fun
bad	gem	bin	hog	gum
cab	hem	dim	hop	gun
can	hen	dip	hot	hub

LESSON 8.

bat	keg	fig	cob	hug
cap	led	fix	cod	hum
cat	leg	him	fog	hut
dab	let	kid	fop	jug

LESSON 9.

Ann	men	his	fox	lug
Max	met	hit	jot	mud
fan	pen	kit	mob	mug
sad	pet	lid	mop	nut

LESSON 10.

has	set	lip	odd	rub
gas	ten	lit	log	rug
gag	vex	fit	lot	run
had	web	mix	nod	sup

LESSON 11.

lad	wed	nag	not	tub
lap	wet	sat	pod	pup
rat	yes	rib	rob	cud
mad	yet	sit	sod	oft

LESSON 12.

lax	wig	wit	sob	sop
tap	sip	rid	pox	cot
sat	pit	six	rod	bog
vat	win	rim	sod	ell
wax	nip	tin	top	yam

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

LESSON 13.

ärm	äre	art	car	far
bar	jar	tar	ah	aye
all	awl	paw	raw	saw
war	ânt	ask	asp	ass
was	wan	wad	ërr	put

LESSON 14.

fîr	sir	bûr	cur	urn
boy	coy	joy	toy	cow
bow	our	out	owl	now
tō	two	who	ôr	for
nor	sôn	ton	won	one

Ask Max if he lit the gas.

LESSON 15.

bābe	bēad	bīde	bōat	cūbe
bake	beak	bile	coal	cure
bale	beam	bind	coat	duke
base	bean	bite	coax	dupe
bate	beat	died	goat	fuse

LESSON 16.

ba'by	deal	di'al	goad	huge
bait	dean	di'et	goal	<i>Hugh</i>
bray	dear	dice	hoar	June
cage	each	dime	hoax	mule
cake	ease	dine	fold	mute

LESSON 17.

came	east	dive	bold	nude
cane	eas'y	fife	both	luke
cave	fear	fine	bowl	tube
clay	heal	fire	blow	tune
dale	hear	five	bone	pure

LESSON 18.

date	heap	dire	cone	sure
dame	heat	hire	colt	rude
face	here	hide	cope	rule
fade	lead	hive	cove	true
fame	leaf	<i>high</i>	bore	yule

LESSON 19.

fāme	lēan	līke	dōme	glūe
fare	leap	life	dose	chew
fail	meal	lime	doze	news
jail	mean	line	fold	slew
nail	meat	kind	foam	stew

LESSON 20.

gale	near	kite	roam	suit
gate	neat	mice	oath	blew
gait	peak	mild	oats	clew
gain	plea	mind	flow	flew
wait	read	mine	ford	view

LESSON 21.

gave	ream	mire	load	newt
gaze	reap	nigh	toad	glue
hail	rear	nine	road	blue
hate	seal	vied	soak	flue
haze	seat	tied	soap	knew

LESSON 22.

ha'lo	veal	pile	roar	cues
play	weak	pine	load	dues
they	weal	pipe	loaf	hues
whēy	year	pint	loan	sues
ways	zeal	rice	loam	muse

LESSON 23.

māde	māce	cāre	bēef	flēe
lake	pace	dare	deed	glee
lame	page	hare	deem	keen
sake	sage	mare	deep	knee
pave	tape	rare	feel	thee
lace	vase	bare	meek	race

LESSON 24.

lāid	rīnd	lōth	pēep	wāve
paid	side	hope	reēf	pray
maid	sigh	dole	seek	gray
raid	nigh	comb	weep	sire
rail	high	roar	keep	size
rate	type	more	seen	coke

LESSON 25.

sōwn	hōes	trōw	zōne	ō'dor
mold	hose	lobe	door	o'val
goes	soul	woes	so'da	sloe
sore	sole	yoke	dolt	slow
doḡe	toad	yolk	ro'sy	waif
molt	told	yore	doz'y	lyre

Exercise 1.

Hugh goes away in June.

The dose made him doze.

On a cold day we use coal.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Exercise 2.

Pay *what* is due. Does the dew *fall*? Oh, see the blue sea! The wind blew. They owe for a ton of hay, and for a tun of wine.

He has two fur hats. Have you one, too? He ran to the fir tree. We buy *soap*. A car goes by.

Exercise 3.

Sow the *seed*. She can sew *well*. The yew is a tree. You may hew or cut it. What is the hue of the dye?

We all must die. He has an old awl. Our dog may lie on the rug. Do not *spill* the lye. What can ail him? He took ale an hour ago.

Exercise 4.

See the *tall* rye! He made a wry face. The maid will bow to the *lady*. The flue was open, and the bat flew up.

Do not *fail* to get lean meat. Did you meet the neat maid? She will sew the seam. He did not seem so weak as he did last week.

Exercise 5.

He rode up the main road at a *good* pace. Our pony has a long mane and tail. She read the tale to us. Is the leaf red?

He has a sore heel, and it gives him pain; can you not heal it? Who broke the pane? His bare feet are cold. I saw the old bear.

LESSON 26.

băde	bald	bălm	bäss	bäize
bad <u>g</u> e	ba <u>l</u> k	bars	blanch	baste
bans	ball	barge	branch	blaze
batch	bawl	barb	cast	blade
bla <u>n</u> k	draw	bäth	flask	blame

LESSON 27.

eăsh	ca <u>ll</u>	călf	chăff	chăfe
camp	clau <u>s</u> e	ca/m	chant	change
cans	crawl	carp	chance	chase
catch	cha <u>l</u> k	carve	clasp	claim
cha <u>s</u> m	dwarf	charge	craft	crape

LESSON 28.

dămn	da <u>b</u>	dărk	dănce	dăze
damp	fall	darn	fast	faint
clack	false	daunt	vast	faith
clam	fault	farm	ha <u>f</u> t	fail
crack	fawn	garb	hasp	jail

LESSON 29.

găng	ga <u>ll</u>	găunt	lănce	hămes
gash	halt	ha <u>l</u> f	lass	haste
hack	gauze	ha <u>v</u> e	last	drake
ha <u>n</u> k	gawk	hark	mask	dray
hast	hawk	harsh	mass	braid

LESSON 30.

hă ^{ch}	hă ^{ll}	hă ^{rt}	mă st	bră ⁱⁿ
jam ^b	halt	heart	brass	drain
lack	haul	hearth	draft	flake
lam ^b	hau/m	jaunt	draught	flame
lapse	dawn	charm	(drăft)	flay

LESSON 31.

flă ^{nk}	drawn	flă ^{unt}	glă ^{nce}	fră ^{il}
flax	drawl	lard	glass	frame
fră ^{nc}	flaw	large	grant	grace
fră ^{nk}	fraud	lath	grasp	grain
grand	fraught	laugh (lăf)	grass	graze

LESSON 32.

bă ^{ch}	lă ^{wn}	lă ^{unch}	pă ^{nt}	pă ^{int}
manse	mall	march	pass	paste
match	naught	mark	class	plague
knack	aught	Mars	flask	vague
knap	pall	marsh	quaff	plain

Exercise 6.

The chalk makes a faint mark. He was in fault. Baste the baize. A franc is a coin. Lanch or throw the spear. He will launch the boat from the lawn.

We heard a vague rumor of the plague. Is the gauze dress gaudy? Did you hear the calf bawl? He drank it all at a draught. He cashed the draft. The hearth is hot. Dean Swift said he had a knack at rhyme.

LESSON 33.

pă ₁ tch	pa <u>u</u> se	pă ₁ lm	găsp	plăint
plaid	paw _s	parch	past	plait
plă ₁ nk	cau <u>u</u> se	parse	shaft	plate
flash	caugh <u>t</u>	path	trance	prăise
pră ₁ nk	pshaw	craunch	waft	prays

LESSON 34.

wă ₁ x'y	yawn	guărd	răsp	wăif
twang	waltz	psalm	task	wa'vy
tramp	want	yard	staff	whale
tract	warmth	wrath	blast	twain
thanks	wart	taunt	stanch	trail

LESSON 35.

ră ₁ rch	să ₁ lt	să ₁ lve	shăde	slăke
shall	sauce	spar	shake	sprain
shă ₁ nk	shawl	shark	skate	spray
sealp	scald	sharp	scale	staid
seamp	scrawl	scar	scrape	swain

Exercise 7.

Make a fold or plait (plăt) in the plaid dress. Give me a plate or a dish. They praise God with a psalm. He prays best who loves best.

Do not drawl your words. Do not yawn. He gave alms to the squaw. Did the Shah wear a shawl? Oh pshaw! laugh at his taunts. They haul grain. Twain means two.

LESSON 36.

scănt	spawn	scărf	snăil	strănge
scratch	squall	smart	snake	train
shrank	squaw	snarl	strain	trade
slack	stalk	almş	straight	trait
slang	thwart	spark	space	trace

LESSON 37.

slăsh	straw	spărse	châir	stâre
spaşm	sward	stars	grăil	stair
snatch	swarm	starch	flâre	thêre
stamp	swath	start	scarce	swear
strand	wharf	starve	square	their

LESSON 38.

thên	ēarl	bīll	chŭm	bŭrn
yelk	herb	crib	drub	churn
sect	germ	gill	scud	curb
next	jerk	gill	dumb	curd
neck	earth	twin	buzz	spurn
jest	pert	whim	bulb	furl

LESSON 39.

děbt	clĕrk	wĭth	mŭch	blŭr
text	merge	withe	such	hurl
bench	perch	inch	thus	urge
cleft	sperm	itch	bluff	burnt
crept	swerve	quit	budge	church
depth	verse	rich	crutch	purse

LESSON 40.

dwëll	dëarth	wisp	drudge	scûrf
drench	hearse	myth	blush	churl
fence	learn	phiz	dunce	lurch
fetch	search	swift	grudge	curve
hedge	terse	twig	swung	burl
knell	yearn	thrift	shrug	nurse

LESSON 41.

lëngth	bîrch	brîdge	jûdge	bull
pledge	chirp	chink	shrunk	full
quell	dirge	chintz	skulk	wool
quench	first	click	thrush	wolf
sense	flirt	ditch	mumps	push
sketch	mirth	fifth	thrust	pull

LESSON 42.

strëngth	quîrk	fîlth	scrûb	foôt
stretch	shirt	glimpse	thumb	brook
swept	skirt	midst	plump	stood
tempt	squirm	pinch	shrub	crook
theft	third	pitch	truck	could

Exercise 8.

He cut a straight swath with his scythe (*sîth*). How they swarm to the quay (*kee*) or wharf to see the ships! Fetch the book and sketch the bridge. It is their birch skiff. There is a dearth of news. Eels squirm and twist. Quench your thirst. Do not stare at the strange man. Go up one stair higher. He tied the broken shaft with a lithe (*lîth*) withe.

LESSON 43.

ā'ble	ăe'cent	ăd'verb	băf'fle
a cre (-ker)	aç id	ağ ate	bag gage
a ğed	ab bey	ağ ile	bal ance
a ğūe	ad age	al oe	bal lad
ail ment	ac tion	al um	bal last
al ien (-yŷn)	ab scess	Al pine	bal lot

LESSON 44.

Ā'pril	ăb'sence	ăneh'or	ăl'ley
a corn	act ive	back ward	an gle
a ğent	act or	ban ish	an ğuish
aim less	ad der	banĵ rupt	ban tam
an ğel	ad verse	ban ner	ban ter
a pron (-purn)	al bum	ban quet	band age

LESSON 45.

Bă'bel	ex cēed'	băp'tiŷm	ae ğēde'
ba eon	be liēve	bar rack	de feat
an ğient	ex treme	bar rel	de gree
bail iff	re cede	bar ren	col lide
bak er	de ceit	bar row	con cise
ba sin	de ceive	bash ful	re viŷe

LESSON 46.

bāre'ly	con cēal'	ăm'ple	com mēnce'
bare foot	con ceit	an kle	com pel
bā sis	com pete	an swer	con sent
ca ble	re ceive	ant ler	con demn
base-ball	re ceipt	an vil	de fense

LESSON 47.

rā'zor	dēl'uge	ae çëss'	bab oon'
ra dix	dēaf'ness	ad dress	bal loon
cra dle	dēbt or	an nex	bam boo
cra ter	cōl lar	ab sent	co coon
rēad'er	col lege	ae çept	af fair
e vil	col ic	al leçe (-lēj)	com pare

LESSON 48.

cur tãil'	pär'lor	pā'per	bück'le
re frain	pars ley	paste board	bus tle
re gale	pars nip	pa tient	but ton
pa rade	par tial	pa tience	buzz ing
per tain	par cel	pave ment	bub ble
per vade	parch ment	pās try	but tress

LESSON 49.

bōn'y	chär'coal	pāl'ace	pau'per
cloş ure	char ger	pal lid	daugh ter
co cōa	charm er	pal lor	al der
col ter	char ter	pan el	all spice
coal-field	pal m y	pam pas	al ways

Exercise 9.

He sang a ballad in the ancient abbey. The deceit caused anguish. He gave a receipt for the money. They lost their anchor, and threw out ballast. The adder bit the ankle of the barefoot boy. The pallid patient showed great patience. The bailiff gave a banquet. The debtor lives near the college.

LESSON 50.

ac clāim'	ĕn'vy	ĕl'bōw	clōth'ier
a fraid	er rand	em bers	clo ver
a maze	er ror	emp ty	coach man
ac quaint	es sence	en g'ine	coarse ly
con straint	em pire	en sign	coast er
em brace	em press	en trailſ	comb er

LESSON 51.

dāi'ly	Chrīst'mas	ärm'y	be fall'
dai'ry	ċin der	arm or	be daub
dai ſy	cit y	art ist	be cauſe
dain ty	civ il	ar son	be dwarf
dan ger	elip ping	bar gain	ap plaud
day break	chil dren	arm chair	ap plaufe

LESSON 52.

däg'ger	bēa'con	al low'	ac quīre
dan gle	beard ed	a loud	ad vice
dap pled	bea ver	an noy	ad viſe
daz zling	bead ing	a noint	af fright
dam ſel	beat ing	ap point	con spire
clap board	cup board	a rouſe	ra vīne
(klāb'bōrd)	(kūb'urd)		(ra veen')

LESSON 53.

a chiēve'	coun'ty	chāl'ice	cōl'or
ad here	coŭn try	chal lenge	come ly
de cease	cōol er	chan nel	com pass
ap peal	cook ies	chīſ'el	cov et
en treat	count er	chim ney	cov ey

LESSON 54.

rēa'son	clay'ey	Brit'ish	clēan'ly
re al ly	sky ey	buş y (bīz'-)	cleans ing
clī mate	glu ey	cīr cle	cen ter
cli max	dē mon	cir cuit	clērک ly
cli ent	de ist	eoin age	cler gy
bride groom	breez y	clois ter	perch er

LESSON 55.

de fault'	per mīt'	pēarl'ash	com plāin'
de fraud	per sist	pūrl ing	co lōgne
de form	re flect	per jure	re deem
con firm	por tend	pert ness	a base
con cern	re lapse	churl ish	a bide
con cur	cra vat	churn ing	a bode

LESSON 56.

brāce'let	blūe'ness	ac count'	be hälf'
brāke man	blu ish	a dō	a vērt
bra zen	by-law	ad jōurn	a thwart
bra zier	by-gone	ab surd	a thīrst
break age	brief ly	a dieū'	be cloud
cā ret	cease less	beaūty	con tēpt

Exercise 10.

He went daily to the dairy for milk, and kept the account in his diary. Make no ado when you bid adieu. The artist gave us the color. A dainty collar. An empty cupboard. A comely damsel. The vessel came athwart or across our course. A chalice or cup. She bought cologne. We spent Christmas in the city.

LESSON 57.

thēnce	thīrst	hēard	frōnt	wōod
thresh	whirl	worth	month	shōuld
twelve	worm	worst	tongue	hood
twelfth	world	scourge	touch	wōuld
wrench	worse	pearl	young	good

LESSON 58.

brēadth	bēard	brēeze	prīnce	chōke
breath	blēach	cheek	prick	chose
cleanse	blear	cheese	quick	clothes
health	breathe	fleece	quill	droll
realm	cleave	kneel	quince	ghost
stealth	cream	queen	rinse	gross

LESSON 59.

swēat	drēam	quēer	scrip̄t	knōll
thread	eaves	screen	shrimp	quote
wealth	freak	sleet	since	rogue
friend	glean	sneer	singe	vogue
guess	heath	sneeze	sixth	porch
guest	leaped	speech	squint	globe

LESSON 60.

blind	lēague	spēed	stīth	fōrce
blithe	lease	spleen	strict	prone
blight	peach	squeeze	switch	scroll
bride	preach	street	thrift	smoke
brine	steal	teeth	thrill	sword
crime	sheathe	sweep	twitch	thōse

LESSON 61.

Chrīst	snēak	whēel	whīch	brow
flight	speak	wheeze	witch	brown
gripe	squeak	briēf	whisk	clown
knife	squeal	chief	width	cowl
lithe	streak	field	wince	crowd
ninth	stream	fiend	wrist	drown

LESSON 62.

plīght	tēach	fiērcē	whīff	fowl
prīce	tweak	grieve	build	growl
frīght	weaves	niece	built	howl
prize	wheat	pierce	sieve	owls
quite	wreath	priest	guilt	prowl
scribe	yeast	shield	been (<i>bīn</i>)	scowl

LESSON 63.

shrīne	glīde	shriēk	nŷmph	lout
slice	scheme	siege	lymph	flout
thrice	sphere	thief	sylph	loud
squire	theme	tierce	sphinx	noun
thigh	quay (<i>kē</i>)	yield	pret'ty (<i>prīt'-</i>)	sour

Exercise 11.

It is the twelfth month. The rogue fled. He had a sword and shield. The priest told about the sphinx. After the siege they will raze or destroy the town. The busy niece will use the whisk. Wolves prowl and howl. A globe or sphere. Was it a nymph or a sylph? The wheat is ripe. Do not shriek. A knoll or hill. A queer freak. The tongue of an ox is prized for food.

LESSON 64.

thrīve	blōat	cōst	loſe	swan
tight	cloak	loss	tomb	swab
tithe	coach	pomp	boom	wasp
trice	hoarse	moth	boor	chaps
twice	loath	rock	prove	squad
while	loathe	long	whoſe	squash

LESSON 65.

whīne	thrōat	brōnze	hōof	swamp
white	toast	blotch	bloom	swash
slight	floor	cloth	booth	swap
write	poach	dodge	broom	watch
guile	court	frost	cools	yacht

LESSON 66.

guīde	gōurd	knōb	grōom	scōtch
height	mourn	knock	loose	strong
guīſe	source	lodġe	noose	throng
style	though	notch	proof	tongs
lyre	growth	prompt	school	troth
ſcythe	known	scoff	smooth	wrong

Exercise 12.

The yacht caught the breeze. The scheme failed. The boy is quite hoarse. Did the horse wheeze? Be prompt at school. Do not lose the sieve. Loose the tight knot. It was a wrong knock, and he would not turn the knob. The style shows wealth and taste. The guide was loath to go to such a great height. The chief will watch the squad. Poach an egg.

LESSON 67.

h ^o rse	cloud	gouge	s ^o othe
scorn	couch	grouse	spoon
scorch	bounce	hound	crou ̄ p
short	douse	mouse	route (or rowt)
storm	droug ^h t (<i>drou</i> t)	mouth	youth
thorn	flour	scour	crude

LESSON 68.

t ^o rch	boils	scout	prune
stork	coils	shroud	spruce
wroth	foils	sloug ^h (<i>slou</i>)	swoon
broad	soil	spou ^s e	truth
br ^o ught	void	vouch	fruit

LESSON 69.

oug ^h t (<i>aw</i> t)	choice	brown	fl ^u me
foug ^h t	hoist	brow ^s e	flute
thoug ^h t	joint	crowd	plume
trough (<i>traw</i> f)	moist	drow ^s e	juice
cough (<i>kaw</i> f)	pois ^e	growl	suits
tough (<i>t^uf</i>)	quoit	scowl	sluice

Exercise 13.

He had the crou

̄

p, and still has a slight cough. It is a tough piece of beef. The hound doused his head into the trough. I doubt if he can wrench off the latch. Take your choice. Throw the quoit. The drought will parch the ground. He shut the sluice, and stopped the flow of water. We bought rye flour. The grouse were shot near the slough.

READING AND DICTATION.*Exercises 14, 15.*

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep in the right tone as a kind voice. A kind hand, though deaf and dumb, and rough in flesh and blood, may yet do the work of a soft heart with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels.

Some get a sharp voice for home use, and keep their best voice for those whom they meet elsewhere, just as some save their best cakes and pies for their

guests, and all their sour food for their own board.

I would say to all boys and girls, "Use your guest voice at home. Watch and guard it as a pearl of great price. A kind voice is like a lark's song to a hearth and home. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune through life."—Burritt.

REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

Exercise 16.

does ✓	dough
says ✓	rough
said ✓	touch
lose ✓	such
loose ✓	people
keen ✓	chasm
been ✓	myrrh
isle ✓	pretty
ilk ✓	size

Exercise 17.

John	beeves
busily	sheaves
coax	knives
juice	weird
juicy	seize
any	skein
many	eight
lief	eighth
leaves	debt

LESSON 70.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the first word in each column is a key to the others, both as to accent and to the nature of the leading vowel-sound—except in those columns where all letters likely to be mispronounced are marked.

ă's'tral	că'm'el	că'ble	bîrch'en-
at las	can did	căi tiff	birth right
at om	beg gar	ca pon	blōom ing
at tic	bel fry	beech en	boo by
ax le	bell man	beef steak	boor ish
az ure (ăzh'-)	cack le	bee-hive	blŭd geon
cad dy	cab in	bee tle	blood y

LESSON 71.

be sîdes'	be wîrch'	bŏt'tom	căr'goes
be smēar	ca nal	bot tle	car nage
be tween	ca ress	bod kin	car pet
de cree	at tend	bob bin	bar ley
de crease	ar rest	bon fire	bar ter
ca reer	as cend	blot ter	car cass
be seech	as sist	blos som	car boy

LESSON 72.

cōurt'ly	răb'bit	neū'ter	at tăch'
court ier	rag ged	neu tral	un knit
e qual	ral lied	nui sance	un til
e ther	ran çid	nice ly	of fense
ēi ther	ran dom	no bly	op press
nei ther	rank le	no tice	oc cult
co ny	ran som	o dor	neg lect

LESSON 73.

făb'ric	söl'emn	spē'cie	quar'rel
faç et	Span iard	sneer ing	sau sage
fag ot	span iel	spa çious	shrewd ly
gang way	gest ure	spi ral	scriu ple
Sab bath	ġim let	steel yard	stal wart
sach el	glis ten	fa çial	stöm aeh
saf fron	grand eūr	gay ly	gaud y
gar ret	Cel tic	stew ard	gär bage

LESSON 74.

dũmb'ly	drĩp'ping	con söl's'	ex pěl'
dum my	driz zly	con fess	ex pelled
dumb ness	drug get	con sult	ex empt
dum found	drunk ard	e quip	ex cept
crumb's	con quer	êre long	ex press
crum'my	con scious	en rich	ex tinct
dun ġeon	con science	ex cel	ex ult
dol lar	con sul	ex celled	ex æt

Exercise 18.

An attic or garret. He brought a carboy and a caddy—one for acid and the other for tea. He went gayly with his sachel. The courtier became consul. He bought consols with the money. He shrewdly bargained for the capon and the ducks. A crummy pie. Give the spaniel a piece of sausage. He got some carpet and a drugget.

LESSON 75.

autumn	ap prise'	a vail'	bē'ing
au thor	ap proach	at tain	bī'as
au burn	ar ra'ign	a stray	bi ped
aw ful	ar range	a wā're	bi son
awn ing	ar rear	be grī'me	bi valve
awk ward	ar rive	be guile	blame less
cal dron	as sail	be nē'ath	bla zon
cau cus	as sign	be quē'ath	fra grance

LESSON 76.

cas cā'de'	ca price'	bēs'tial	bō'som
cash iēr'	ca rouse	big ot	bow els
chas ti'se	be hō'ove	bill ion	bur y (bēr'-)
cap size	be nū'mb	bil ious	bōr ō'ugh
bap tize	be lō'ved	bis cuit	broth er
cha rā'de	o bey	brisk ness	ô'r chard
cha grī'n	ob li'que	brim ful	one ness
çi gār	re nounce	blis ter	oys ter

LESSON 77.

cōm'mon	cōll'ier (yer)	dō'do	doi'ly
com merce	dig it	do tage	dēr vis
com ma	dim ple	du tied	dôr mouse
com et	din ner	dye-house	dor sal
com ic	dip per	ē'a ger	dow dy
col umn	dis count	ea gle	drä ma
cof fin	dis taff	eī der (i')	dru id
cob ble	dis tance	dō'ugh nut	daw dle

LESSON 78.

de ploy'	de spönd'	dĩz'zy	de pöt' (-pō')
de spoil	dĩ gest	doç ile	di lute
dis joint	dĩ gress	doe tor	dis please
di vërge	dĩ vãn'	con cord	dis seize
doũb loōn	e clipse	con course	di vorce
en hānce	en act	con gress	con geal
en tōmb	rat tan	dent al	con nive
e nough (-nũf')	re buff	con duit (-dīt)	con sign

LESSON 79.

öf'fice	ũn'ele	nět'tle	trust ee'
nut meg	unc tion	nip'pers	ad hēre
nug get	ush er	nap kin	u nite
noz zle	ud der	nick el	nar rate
nib ble	ul cer	shriv el	o blige
nim ble	ug ly	chuck le	be dight
nig gard	nov el	clam or	be guile
twit ter	nov ice	clan gor	be lieve

LESSON 80.

ex alt' (egz-)	con tour'	öft'en (öf'n)	çēil'ing
ex haust	con vey	op tic	cham ber
pa pä'	con vërge	or ange	cho sen
pa paw	un couth	non sense	cha'os
po liçe	ob trude	cat tle	eho ral
pe lisse	out done	catch up	eoax ing
pa pōose	or dāin	car riage	eō'coa
pär tērre (pär-tār')	o pine	mar riage	chasten (chā'sn)

LESSON 81.

pĩn'ion	pĩ'lot	re quĩre'	re sēarch'
pip pin	pip ing	re sēize	re tãrd
pith y	pi rate	re veal	plã teau' (-tõ)
pit tance	pay ment	re vere	pol trōon
pit ied	pew ter	po lite	pon toon
pit ted	po lar	po made	pro nounce
piv ot	peer age	pre pâre	pro trude
plăç id	pōl'ka	re pair	pur loin

LESSON 82.

plũm'met	pō'ny	pre scribe'	ruē'ful
por ridge	por ous	pre vail	rũ mor
prac tice	por tal	pro claim	pũr pōrt
pre cious	por trait	pro fane	pur ple
pref'ace	poul tice	pur sue	pur lieu
pres tige	poult ry	pur suit	pur chase
prim er	pre cept	pol lute	pur blind
prince ly	pre cinct	pro duce	psãlm ist

Exercise 19.

We pitied him he was so pitted by the small-pox. They will bury him in the borough. An oblique line. He felt chagrin when the boat capsized. A caldron or boiler. He played a polka. He was in pursuit of game. We drank cocoa. A parterre or flower-plot. The awkward youth is lying in the orchard beneath the trees. He bought doughnuts near the depot. A precinct or district. We require a carriage.

LESSON 83.

ēar'ly	răth'er	crā'y'on	cru'cial
earth y	reb el	cra zy	crude ly
er mine	cox comb	crēa ture	cru el
răft er	crack le	cre ole	cru et
raw ness	crag ged	cri er	cruis' er
coy ly	cran ny	cri sis	cuck oo
crook ed	cres gent	cro cus	câr dle
En glish (ing'-)	crev ice	cu bit	cur few

LESSON 84.

crib'bage	ětch'ing	cȳ'cle	re coil'
crick et	ex tra	cy press	re cruit
crim son	reck'on	re flux	re doubt
crul ler	ree ord	re gal	re dound
crys tal	rel ish	re gion	re joice
cult ure	ren net	re gent	re nown
cum brous	pack et	pa çer	de mur
cus tard	pad dle	pāil ful	cro çhet (-shā')

LESSON 85.

thôr'ough	prī'son	rũpt'urē	re şent'
thôught ful	prom ise	rus tle	pos sess
thou sand	pros trate	quag mire	rē touch
tòn nage	prov ince	ques tion	ro mance
tōoth āehe	prox y	quib ble	pre tense
tôrt ure	punct ure	res cue	pre dict
thīr teenth	rub bish	reş in	re venge
thir ty	rud dy	res pite	pre text

LESSON 86.

sī'ence	pōr'tion	sē'riēs	gē'nus
siz ing	pri or	se quence	gen'ius
skew er	pro file	Sa tan	gēy ser
sci ence	pu trid	tail or	gla çial
screen ing	rhy m er	sail or	gla çier
sea son	quo rum	ga la	ha lo
seiz ure	quo tient	gau ger	hast y
pli ant	sa cred	gear ing	ha tred

LESSON 87.

rib'bon	guin'ea	hā'ven	gīrd'le
rid dance	ken nel	ha zy	gnārl y
rhy th mic	kiln-dry	hēa then	gōr geoūs
ruf fian	kin dred	heīght en	gōv ern
sec ond	kitch en	hei nous (hā'-) gru el	
sen na	knap sack	ty ro	guā no
slug gard	knick knack	Tūes day	guā va
smug gle	knot ty	tri al	gūr gle

LESSON 88.

häck'ney	zēph'yr	sīg'nal	kēr'nel
hag gard	zeal ous	ter race	gäunt let
ham let	zig zag	text ile	ghäst ly
ham mock	heav y	thatch er	yacht ing
har row	shad ow	thith er	yēarn ing
hav oc	shek el	thresh old	heir loom
heav en	shel ter	zeal ot	här vest
knowl edge	shep herd	prob lem	här bor

LESSON 89.

hěc'tic	Scřipt'ure	Stō'ic	fa çāde'
hec tor	stealth y	hoar y	gar rōte
heif er	stig ma	glaz er	gen teel
helms man	sir up	gla zier	gri mace
her ald	strag gler	grate ful	har poon
sin gle	strength en	greas y	sa loon
sciş şorş	stretch er	greed y	sham poo
scoff ing	struct ure	tri umph	hal loo

LESSON 90.

pīc'nic	fěl'on	griēv'ance	ga zětte'
pict ure	fick le	griev ous	gro tesque
pil grim	fid dler	guid ance	ha rangue
pil lar	fifh ly	guile less	qua drille
fam ine	těr tial	knav ish	quar tette
fash ion	ter tian	knight ly	gũĩ tār
fath om	thirst y	tro phy	hir sũte
feath er	Thũrş day	ty rant	se crete

Exercise 20.

Be thorough. A gentle zephyr. Rescue the man from the quagmire. They crossed the glacier. A heinous crime. A gorgeous sunset. He spent a guinea for knickknacks. He is both a thatcher and a shepherd. An English cruiser. He broke the crystal. He was etching a profile. The tailor is a rhymer. The fiddler has a guitar. A noisy harangue.

LESSON 91.

fīn'ger	högs'hēad	pēo'ple	stū'd'ied
fixtūre	hollow	fōeman	stumble
flimsy	homage	yeōman	stutter
flutter	honest	flōral	suburb
flossy	honor	zero	succor
flurry	horrid	hopeful	sultry
foggy	horror	hōping	summons
folly	hostile	fō'gy	swindler

LESSON 92.

föp'pish	hurrä'	forbeär'	vīs'cid
fōrage	huzzä	suprēme	viscous
fōrest	imbrue	impede	višion
foreign (-in)	immēse	humane	vista
fore head (fōr'-)	impärt	ignite	vivid
fossil	indōse	ignore	fractions
contrite	inērt	imbibe	fracture
context	insure	immure	syr'inge

LESSON 93.

trī'o	trow'el	tōr'por	trān'quil
molten	truant	torture	trammel
music	truly	tourist	tragic
triteness	tūrbine	tower	tropic
trīune	turmoil	tincture	trouble
tutor	turbid	tin_kle	trudging
tweezers	turnkey	tinsel	trumpet
trooper	two-edged	transom	tough en (tūf'n)

LESSON 94.

twi'light	fâir'y	hoi'den	hūge'ly
ūnion	fēature	hōney	humid
useful	feeble	hover	hydra
naval	fēline	jārgon	fārther
nāt'ūre	female	jaunty	fāther
neatness	finite	sûrplus	fērtile
needle	flagrant	surname	fervent
neighbor	focus	surfeit	vibrate

LESSON 95.

intrigue'	frāil'ty	īn'stinct	twēn'ty
intrude	freedom	invoice	torrent
inveigh (-va')	friar	issue	tepid
forlorn	iceberg	jealous	ûrchin
lagoon	iron	jeopard	trēasure
inverse	island	vestige	trestle
opāque	omen	nûrture	tribune
oppose	oaten	nērvous	trespass

LESSON 96.

täck'le	tāv'ern	tā'per	tī'tle
talon	temper	teamster	total
tandem	tenant	thēīsm	traitor
tankard	tenor	thiēvish	treason
tassel	tension	tidy	treatise
tārgēt	tenure	tidal	tērror
tartar	naughty	tighten	throttle
tartness	taunting	tīny	tickle

LESSON 97.

Warfare, warrant, warren, waspish, wassail, warrior (-*yur*), mēm'oir (-*wor*).

Lā'tent, leakage, lēi'sure, legion, legal, lē'gend (or lē'g'), lē'ver, libel, lucid, lucre.

Maid'en, manger, mayor, mātron, mēāger, meter, migrate, local, wafer, wages.

Machīne', marine', maroon', mustāche', monsoon', misdo', tattoo', taboo', mischance'.

LESSON 98.

Mī'nus, waver, license, wainscot, miter, motor, moldy, mōbile, lunar.

Wāg'on, waggish, wēapon, Wēdnes'day, middle, mildew, million, mimic, valor, vigil.

Liz'ard, gizzard, wither, whither, model, minute, mirror, monstrous, wi'sdom.

Wiz'ard, wistful, wigwam, whisper, welkin, whistle, thistle, wrestle, wrinkle, window.

LESSON 99.

Wharf'age, wānness, women (*wīm'*-), worry, whirlpool, wattle, murder, mercy.

Maintāin', minute', misuse, misquote, morōse', māl'treat', morāss, molest.

Mār'plot, hardware, martyr, marvel, marquis, market, māudlin, mōney.

Light'ning, loathsome, lotion, lurid, wager, weazen, weighty, wheedle, wholly.

LESSON 100.

Änx'ious, apple, Ärab, arid, arras, mischief, mission, model, moral, vie'ar.

Mon'areh, motley, mottoes, arrow, ashes, assets, mummy, mutter, mutton.

Moist'ure, Monday, möngrel, morbid, mortar, murky, murmur, mordant, towel.

To-day', good-by', tokay, trapēze, transcend, transgress, torment, trepan'.

LESSON 101.

It'em, ju'rist, ju'ror, Jul'ian, va'cant, vīs'count (vī'-), fu'tile, vī'tal, fut'ure.

Just'ice, junct'ure, ves'tal, judg'ment, jock'ey, val'et, val'iant, val'id, val'ue.

Impair', impale', impeach', impūgn', ināne', incite', ladrone', inquire', mature'.

Swed'ish, stroll'er, stu'por, va'por, ve'nal, vague'-ness, va'grant, vi'and, hy'phen.

LESSON 102.

Lätt'ice, latter, lēaden, lecture, ledger, mallet, mammon, manna.

Lēv'el, lingual, liquid, liquor, lodging, logic, loz'enge, punch'eon, lyric.

Lus'cious, medley, mellow, menace, mental, mentor, mention, method, mētric.

Läugh'ter, laundress, loiter, lōosen, loş'er, loyal, waffle, wallet, wanton, warble.

LESSON 103.

Vernal, version, virgin, virtue, fragile, freckle, lan'cet.

Voyage, vortex, lærgess, verbal, vermin, verdant, verdict, journal, journey, verdure, vocal.

La'bor, la'dle, la'bel, vo'tive, func'tion, fric'tion, frit'ter, vic'tor, vi'cious, vict'uals (*vīt'ls*).

Hotel', immense', impel', indulge', instruct', vignette' (*vin-yet'*), incense', japan', annul'.

LESSON 104.

Inscribe', jocose', valise', veneer', success', forgive', suspense', subside'.

Flood'ing, foible, foot'sore, form'al, forfeit, for'ceps, fourth'ly, for'ty, fru'gal.

Su'mae, surely, sug'ar, stûr'dy, vix'en, volume, vul'gar, lack'ey.

Lacquer, lan'guage, lag'gard, lan'guid, lan'tern, van'quish, ven'om, venge'ance.

Exercise 21.—Review.

foreign	intrigue	wigwam	looser
viscous	inveigh	whisper	hyphen
yeoman	trestle	wizard	loser
honor	wassail	gizzard	waffle
tweezers	waspish	forehead	sugar
union	lucre	weighty	lacquer
languor	lackey	valise	vicious
victuals	gauger	twelfth	heifer

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING.

LESSON 105.

(Pronounce across the columns.)

idle	busy	ascend	descend
double	single	ingress	egress
agēd	youthful	giant	dwarf
finder	loser	happy	miserable
stronger	weaker	obtuse	acute
frigid	torrid	genuine	spurious
major	minor	an'cestor	descend'ant

LESSON 106.

straight	crooked	frequent	seldom
strait	isthmus	convex	concave
niece	nephew	wholesome	noxious
coarseness	fineness	făç'ile	difficult
freezing	thawing	landlord	tenant
consent	dissent	daily	nightly
humble	haughty	jō'vi al	serious

LESSON 107.

al'pha	o mē'ga	di ur'nal	noc tur'nal
bane	an'ti dote	van'-guard	rear'-guard
con'crete	ab'stract	pa ter'nal	ma ter'nal
cov'ert	ō'vert	mas'cu line	fem'i nine
ō'ri ent	oe'ci dent	law'yer	cli'ent
as sign or	as sign ee	ēm'i grant	īm'mi grant
(as-sī-nôrr')	(as-sī-nee')		

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING.

NOTE.—*It cannot be too carefully impressed upon the minds of pupils that there are few words in the language strictly synonymous, and that the tendency is to employ words which formerly had the same signification in different senses, or to attach to them nice and critical shades of meaning.*

LESSON 108.

(Have the words pronounced across the columns.)

aug ment'	in crease'	aus'tral	south'ern
as sert'	af firm'	arc'tic	north'ern
a skew'	a wry'	ar'dent	fier'y
a void'	shun	art'ful	cun'ning
as tound'	sur prise'	ar'dor	fer'vor
soothe	as suāge'	an tique'	ān'cient
ap pall'	fright'en	an nounce'	pro claim
nēth'er	low'er	as cribe'	im pute'

LESSON 109.

be nign'	gra'cious	brag'gart	boast'er
suc'cor	re lieve'	brin'dle	spot'ted
ca bāl'	fac'tion	lus'ter	splen'dor
can'dor	frank'ness	lē'vant	east'ern
blonde	fair	ven due'	auc'tion
swarth'y	tawn'y	dil'a tory	tar'dy
sup press'	sub due'	ur bane'	po lite'
bōn'ny	hand'some	fis'sure (fish'ur)	cha'sm

LESSON 110.

bul'wark	rampart
buffoon'	clown
buxom	jolly
cheat	defraud
regard	respect
reġnant	reigning
excuse	pardon

decide	settle
complete	finish
degrade	demean
mixture	com'pound
remnant	remainder
relic	memorial
relict	widow

LESSON 111.

educē	eliċ'it
emblem	symbol
deplore	lament
design	purpose
contemn	despise
device	scheme
sermon	discourse'

escheat	revert
es'say	thēsis
exċēpt'	ex'tract
excite	arouse
disburse	expend
disguise	masque
perceive	diſ cern'
	(dīz zērn')

LESSON 112.

disseize	dispossess
doleful	mournful
repeat	recite
pharos	light-house
pillage	plunder
dreary	gloomy
exact	precise
rascal	scoundrel

dogma	tēn'et
rēn'ard	fox
repair	restore
retrieve	recover
distort	pervert
rancor	enmity
rapture	ee'stasy
drȳ'ad	wood'-nymph

LESSON 113.

châr'y	wâr'y	cautious
divulge	disclose	publish
transpire	perspire	sweat
devout	earnest	zealous
dudgeon	anger	ill-will
dī'vers	several	sundry
dī'verse	different	unlike
rī'ot	tumult	sedition

LESSON 114.

brutal	cruel	inhuman
brigand	robber	bandit
lunacy	mā'ni a	madness
hamper	fetter	shackle
malīgn	traduce	vilify
defiled	polluted	tainted
caprice	freak	whim

LESSON 115.

reserved	modest	retiring
revile	reproach	upbraid
enigma	puzzle	riddle
righteous	virtuous	upright
prologue	proem	prelude
procure	obtain	acquire
secret	private	secluded
pompous	lofty	dignified

LESSON 116.

presage'	portend'	forebode
strong	potent	powerful
usage	practice	custom
pristine	original	primitive
germāne	pertinent	rel'evant
servile	cringing	fawning
glib	flippant	fluent
Seignior (seen'yur)	Señor (Sp.) (san yor')	Monsieur (mo-seer')

LESSON 117.

e elät' (klä')	applause	renown
ef fête'	exhausted	worthless
encroach	infringe	tres'pass
emboss	enchase	engrave
epoch	era	period
arrant	notorious	in'famous
exile	banish	os'tracize

LESSON 118.

certain	positive	sure
chieftain	captain	leader
clever	expert'	adroit
col'lēague	partner	associate
com'pact	con'tract	covenant
debauch	corrupt	deprave
complex	composite	intricate
direful	dreadful	terrible

LESSON 119.

spē'cious	plausible	ostensible
spēc'ial	particular	peculiar
fastidious	squeamish	scrupulous
hateful	odious	detestable
captious	cavilous	fault-finding
brilliant	splendid	sparkling
brumal	wintery	hŷ e'mal
regret	remorse	compunction

LESSON 120.

discreet	prudent	circumspect
discrete	distinct	separate
dulcet	sweet	harmonious
ēē'rie	wild	fantastical
bĭzarre (-zŭr')	whimsical	extravagant
panic	rout	confusion
appârent	obvious	evident
härbing'er	precur'sor	forerunner

LESSON 121.

rōgu'ish	mĭs'chiev ous	<i>Dining-room.</i>
requĭte	reward	brĕakfast
sincere	unfeigned	luncheon
sibyl	gypsy	banquet
stĭpend	salary	deř řert'
hazardous	perilous	sirloin
serene	plăcid	veniřon
starry	stellar	steak

LESSON 122.

scandal	calumny	<i>Groceries.</i>
skeptic	doubter	sal e rā'tus
cuticle	scarfskin	choe'o late
sleighing	sledding	hom'i ny
gristle	cartilage	tap i ō'ea
san'guine	confident	gēl'a tine
squander	dissipate	mār'ma lade
globōse'	spherical	mack'er el

LESSON 123.

salām	salutation	an cho'vies
conceits	fancies	sar'dīnes
fatigue	weariness	g'hēr'kins
calōte'	skull-cap	pīe'ea lil lī
callous	hardened	chow'chow
honesty	integrity	rai'sins
implore	supplicate	mo lās'ses
succinct	laconic	trea'cle

LESSON 124.

<i>Con'diments.</i>	<i>Vegetables.</i>	
pepper	salad	potatoes
cāy ěnne'	celery	artichoke
mustard	let'tuce (-tīs)	pumpkin
ginger	cabbage	citron
cin'namon	cauliflower	spīn'age } (-ej)
vinegar	sour-cROUT	spin'ach }
horse-rādish	onions	purslane
caster	as pār'a gūs	cucumber
		mushroom

Exercise 22.

Divers merchants went *diverse* ways. He is an *arrant* or *notorious* knave. What just man did the Greeks *ostracize* or *banish*? The *specious* arguments of the German were not *germané* or *relevant* to the question. He was *sanguine* of success, and felt *confident* of a better future. We met a *bizarre* gypsy in a Turkish bazar. The swallow is a *harbinger* of spring. His *colleague* or *associate* could not retrieve his lost fortune. We brought away a *relic* as a *memorial* of our visit.

Exercise 23.

He has an *antique* gem. What was the subject of his *thesis* or *essay*? Do not *distort* or *pervert* the meaning. *Disseize* is a law term, and means "to deprive of." He *traveled* from the *occident* to the *orient*. The breaking waves filled the children with *ecstasy*. The *buffoon* wore a *masque*. Do not mistake "*nether*" for "*neither*." A *placid* lake. Do not *requite* good with evil. *Condiments* are substances employed to assist the *digestion*. *Mushrooms*, *cucumbers* and *tomatoes* are *esteemed* as *delicacies*, though some of the members of the classes to which they belong are *very poisonous*.

ORTHOEPY.

Ôr'tho e py treats of the correct pronunciation (*pro-nŭn-shŭ-ă'shun*) of words.

Sounds of the Marked Letters.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ă, ě, ĭ, ǒ, ŭ, ŷ, short; câre, fâr, lâst, fâll, whät; thêre, veîl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; dône, fôr, dŏ, wŏlf, fŏod, fŏot; fŭrl, rŭde, pŭsh; e, l, etc., silent; ċ as s; ċh as sh; e, eh, as k; ġ as j, ġ as in ġet; s as z; ȝ as gz; n as in linger, link; th as in thy.

ORTHOEPY.

FIRST LIST.

NOTE.—*The pronunciation given of each word in the following list is either the only one sanctioned, or the one preferred, in the latest editions of both Webster and Worcester. A few of the words, however, are found only in Webster.*

Exercise 24.

Ab-sînthe',—*not* ab-sîn'the.
 A-dûlt',—*not* äd'ult.
 Aē'rie (ē'rÿ)
 A-gain' (a-gēn').
 A-gainst' (a-gēnst').
 Ā'gūe (ā'gū).
 Āl'ien (āl'yen).
 Al-lÿ' (al-lī'),—*not* äl'lī.
 Äl'mond (ä'mund).
 Älms (ämz),—*not* ämz.
 Ā'pëx,—*not* äp'ex.
 Är'ehīves (är'kīvz).
 Äre'tic (ärk'tik),—*not* är'tik.
 Ā're-ä,—*not* a-rē'ä.
 A-rē'nä,—*not* är'e nä.
 Är'id,—*not* ā'rid.
 At-täcked' (at-täck't').
 Aue'tion (awk'shun).
 Äunt (änt), *not* änt.
 Äÿ, or Äÿe (äÿ). Yes; yea.
 Äye (ä). Ever; always.
 Bää (bä). To bleat.

Exercise 25.

Bäde (bäd),—*not* bāde.
 Bāth,—*not* bāth.
 Been (bĭn). [(-lōws).
 Běl'lōws (běl'lus),—*not*
 Bën'zĭne,—*not* ben-zĭne'.
 Bē'som (-zum),—*not* bē'sum.
 Black'guard (bläg'gärd).
 Blā'tant.
 Blouze (blowz),—*not* blouce.
 Bou-quet' (bōō-kā').
 Breech'es (brĭch'ez).
 Brët'zel, or Prët'zel.
 Brëth'ren,—*not* brëth'ern.
 Bre-viër' (bre-veer').
 Brīg'and.
 Ćā'dĭ,—*not* kā'dĭ. [kawf.
 Ćälf (käf),—*not* käf, nor
 Ćälm (käm).
 Ća-nĭne',—*not* kā'nĭne.
 Cañon (kän-yŭn'). [Sp.]
 Ćär'mĭne.
 Ćä'ret,—*not* kär'et. [^]

Exercise 26.

Ćash-iēr' (kash-eer').
 Ćāy-ēne' (kā-ēn').
 Ćhāise (shāz).
 Ćhaps (chōps). The jaws.
 Ćhār'y.
 Ćhoir (kwīr).
 Ćhough (chūf). A bird.
 Ćhyle (kīl).
 Ćhyme (kīm).
 Ćir'cuit (sīr'kit).
 Ćōf'fee,—not kawf'fee.
 Ćōn'struce,—not kōn-stru'.
 Ćō'pal.
 Ćōrps (kōr); pl. Cōrps (kōrz).
 Ćrēek,—not erīck.
 Dā'do.
 Dā'tā,—not dāt'ā.
 Dēaf (dēf).
 Dēē'ade,—not dē'eade.
 De-pōt' (de-pō'), never dā'po.
 Deş-şert' (dez-zērt').
 Dōç'ile,—not dō'sīl.
 Dōg,—not daug.
 Dōn'key,—not dūng'key.
 Dōth (dūth),—not dōth.
 Draught (drāft),—not drawt.
 Dūe'at.
 Dū'ty,—not dōō'ty.
 Eī'der (ī'der).
 Ėlm,—not ēl'ūm.
 Ėph'od (ēf'od).
 Ėp'oeh.

Exercise 27.

Eġ-haust' (egz-hawst').
 Ėx'tant,—not ex-tant'.
 Ex-tōl',—not ex-tōl'.
 Făç'et (făs'et).
 Fă'cial (fă'shal).
 Faç'ile (făs'il).
 Fał'chion (fawl'chun).
 Fał'eon (faw'kn).
 Fē'brīle.
 Fēt'id,—not fē'tid.
 Fiēnd (fēnd).
 Fīl'ial (fīl'yal).
 Fī-nānce',—not fī'nance.
 Fī'nīs.
 Flān'nel,—not flān'nen.
 Flō'rā,—not flōr'ā.
 Flō'ral,—not flōr'al.
 Flō'ret.
 Flōr'id,—not flō'rid.
 Flō'rist,—not flōr'ist.
 Fōr'age.
 Fōr'ceps,—not fōr'ceps.
 Fōr'est.
 Fōsse (fōs). A ditch.
 Frăğ'ile (frăj'il).
 Frīt'ter,—not flīt'ter.
 Frōnt'iēr,—not frūn-teer'.
 Gă'lā.
 Gal'lōws (gāl'lus).
 Găpe,—not găp.
 Ġew'gaw (ġū'gaw).
 Ġīb'bet (jīb'bet).

Exercise 28.

Ġibe (jīb).
 Ġöd,—*not* gawd.
 Grän'a-ry.
 Grā'tis,—*not* grāt'is.
 Guārd'i-an,—*not* (-yan).
 Guā'vā (gwā'vā).
 Guēr'don (gēr'don).
 Ġyves (jīvz).
 Hālf (hāf).
 Hal-lōō'.
 Hā'lō.
 Hāive (hāv),—*not* hāv.
 Hār'ass,—*not* ha-rass'.
 Hā'rem,—*not* hār'em.
 Hāunt'ed,—*not* hānt'ed.
 Heārth (hārth).
 Heīght (hīt),—*not* hīth.
 Hei'noūs (hā'nūs).
 Hērb (ērb).
 Hērb'al (hērb'al).
 Hēr'o-īne, } —*not* (hē'-).
 Her'o-iſm, }
 Hōm'āge,—*not* ōm'āge.
 Hūm'ble,—*not* ūm'ble.
 Ho-rī'zon,—*not* hōr'i-zon.
 Hōs'tage,—*not* hōs'tage.
 Hōs'tile.
 Hōv'el,—*not* hūv'el.
 Hōv'er (hūv'er).
 Hu-māne',—*not* yu-māne'.
 Hu-māne'ly.
 Hū'man-ly.

Exercise 29.

Hūn'dred,—*not* hūn'derd.
 Il-lūs'trate,—*not* il'lus-trate.
 Im-mōr'al,—*not* im-mōr'al.
 Ġn'dus-try,—*never* in-dūs'try
 In quīr'y,—*never* in'quī-ry.
 Ġn'ter-ēst, } —*not* in-ter-
 Ġn'ter-ēst-ed, } ēst', and etc.
 Ġn'ter-ēst-ing, }
 In-vēi'gle (in-vē'gl).
 Jāun'dice (jān'dis).
 Jeān (jān),—*not* jeen.
 Jēs'ū-it (jēs'ū-it).
 Jew's'-hārp (jūz'-).
 Jōe'und,—*not* jō'kund.
 Jō'vi-al.
 Jū'gu-lar,—*not* (jūg'-).
 Jūn'ior (jūn'yur).
 Jū'ry,—*not* jōor'ry.
 Kēt'tle.
 Kħan (kawn).
 Knōll (nōl).
 La-pěl'.
 Lār'ġess (lār'jess).
 Lār'yŋx.
 Lāugh (lāf).
 Lā'vā,—*not* lāv'ā.
 Lēġ'ate.
 Lēi'sure (lē'zhur).
 Lēngth,—*not* lēnth.
 Lē'ni-ent.
 Lē'ver.
 Lī'chen (lī'ken).

Exercise 30.

Liēf (lēf),—*not* lēv.
 Lī'en (lē'en).
 Līn'e-al.
 Līthe.
 Lōath (lōth), *adj.*
 Lōathe, *v.*
 Lōng,—*not* ļaung.
 Lȳ-ġē'um.
 Mād'am.
Mädäme',
 sing. [Fr.]
 MESDAMES'
 (ma-däm'), *pl.*
 Mam-mä'.
 Mār'i-göld.
 Ma-rīne'.
 Māt'in.
 Mā'tron.
 Māy'or.
 Miēn (meen).
 Mī-räge' (-rāzh').
 Mīs'chief (-chīf').
 Mōnk (mūnk).
 Mōr'al.
 Mu-șē'um.
 My-self'.
 Nā'iad (nā'yad).
 Nā'sal.
 Nā'tion. [un-al].
 Nā'tion-al (nāsh'-
 Nāt'ūre (nāt'yur).
 Naught. A cipher.

Exercise 31.

News (nūz), *not*
 nōoz.
 Nīche (nīch).
 Noth'ing (nūth'-).
 Ob-lique' (ob-leek')
 Ōf (ōv).
 Ōf't'en (ōf'n).
 O-mē'gā.
 Ōn'ly.
 Ō'nyx.
 Ō'pal.
 O-pāque' (o-pāk').
 Pāġ'eant (pāj'ant.)
 Pālm.
 Pa-pā'.
 Pā'pist.
 Pār'ent.
 Pār-quet' (pār-kā').
 Pärt'ner, *not* pärd'-.
 Pāth.
 Pā'tri-ot.
 Pā'tron.
 Pāt'ron-aġe.
 Pāt'ron-īze.
 Pēs'tle (pēs'l).
 Pēt'al.
 Pēt'rel.
 Phthiș'ie (tīz'ik).
Phthī'sis (thī'sis).
 Pīqu'ant (pīk'ant).
 Pīque (peek).
 Pla-cārd'.

Exercise 32.

Plāġ'id.
 Plagu'y (plāġ'ỹ).
 Plāit (plāt).
 Poign'ant (poin'-).
 Pon'iard (pōn'yard)
 Pōr'poise (pōr'pus).
 Prāi'rie.
 Prēb'end.
 Prēf'aġe.
 Prēl'ate.
 Pre-tēxt'.
 Pret'ty (prīt'tỹ).
 Prōġ'ess.
 Prōd'ūġe, *n.*
 Prōd'uet, *n.*
 Prōġ'ress, *n.*
 Pro-līx'.
 Prōv'ōst. [īnz.
 Prunes,—*not* pru'-
 Psālm (sām).
 Pūr'pōrt.
 Pūt,—*not* pūt.
 Quay (kē).
 Quoit (kwoit).
 Quoth (kwōth).
 Rād'ish.
 Rāth'er.
 Rā'tion-al (rāsh'-).
 Rā'tionș.
 Re-ġēss'.
 Re-elūse'.
 Rēp'tile.

Exercise 33.

Re-vôlt'.
 Rīb'ald. [chūs).
 Rīght'-eoūs (rī'-
 Rīnd,—not rīne.
 Rīnse.
 Rīse (rīz), *v.*
 Rīse (rīs), *n.*
 Roōf.
 Rouge (rōōzh).
 Route (rōōt).
 Rou-tīne' (rōō-
 teen').
 Sæ'er-i-fīce (-fīz).
 Sūf-fīce' (suf-fīz').
 Sälve (säv).
 Sau'cy.
 Says (sēz).
 Said (sēd).
 Seal'lop.
 Schēd'üle.
 Schīsm (sīzm).
 Serīve'ner. [pear.
 Sēck'el (sek'l). A
 Sēine (seen),—not
 sāne.
 Sē'nile.
 Sēp'a-rāte, *v.*
 Sērv'ile.
 Shēk'el.
 Sīr'up, or } —not
 Sŷr'up, } (sīr'-).
 Slāb'ber.

Exercise 34.

Slāke.
 Sōft'en (sōf'n).
 Sō'jour. n.
 Squāl'id.
 Squā'lōr.
 Stī'fled.
 Stī'pend.
 Stōl'id.
 Strūm, or } as on a
 Thrūm, } pī-ā'no.
 Stū'di-o.
 Sūb'tile.
 Sūb'tle (sūt'l).
 Suīte (sweet).
 Sūp'ple (sūp'pl).
 Tās'sel.
 Thē'a-ter.
 Tī'ny
 To-mā'to.
 Tōur (tōōr).
 Tō'ward (tō'ard).
 Tō'wards (tō'ardz).
 Trāv'erse.
 Trīb'ūne.
 Trī-bū'nal.
 Trī'o.
 Trōth.
 Trōw.
 Truths.
 Tūr'tle.
 Ūd'der.
 U-șūrp'.

Exercise 35.

U-tēn'sil.
 Vā'grant.
 Vīe'ar.
 Vīct'uals (vīt'lz).
 Vī'o-lēt.
 Vīs'count (vī'-).
 Vīz'ier (vīz'yer).
 Want (wawnt).
 War'rrior (wōr'yur)
 Waș (wōz).
 Waș'sail (wōs'sil).
 Wa'ter.
 Wāy'lāy.
 Wēap'on.
 Wheth'er (hwēth'-).
 Which (hwīch).
 Whīs'per (hwīs'-).
 White (hwīt).
 Whīth'er (hwīth'-).
 Wōn't.
 Wōnt (wūnt).
 Wound (wōōnd).
 Wrāth (rāth).
 Wrōth (rawth).
 Wrēs'tle (rēs'l).
 Xē'bee (zē'bek).
 Yacht (yōt).
 Yēast (yēst).
 Yēl'lōw.
 Yōuths.
 Zēal'oūs.
 Zē'nith.

REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

Exercises 36, 37, 38, 39.

women	lily	secrecy	separate
much	wrist	business	treacle
forfeit	lien	absence	suffice
through	civil	gewgaw	raisins
bosom	cocoa	museum	neighbor
honest	shriek	lyceum	Briton
gnaw	rhyme	crystal	British
every	until	eightieth	twelfth
very	nymph	guerdon	natty
busily	schism	whistle	strength
clothes	sieve	fourteen	nickel
size	seine	thorough	anxious
eke	jean	roughly	sphinx
ache	laugh	woolly	gyves
lief	skein	wholly	petal
hearth	niche	waltzing	mamma
salve	tawny	journeys	crummy
losing	cipher	icicle	corpse
tongue	freight	valleys	corps
linen	goal	turkeys	buckle
forty	color	knuckle	system
written	gnarl	purchase	piccalilli
weird	weasel	wily	tweezers
primer	weevil	precious	poignant
speller	villain	saleratus	heighten
scholar	abscess	vagueness	phthisic
suite	sandwich	Wednesday	Saturday
knock	lettuce	mischievous	February
biscuit	borough	necessary	succeeded
seizing	schedule	bouquet	supersede

WORDS SIMILAR IN PRONUNCIATION, BUT DISSIMILAR IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

LESSON 125.

Adds, *does add ; joins.*

Adze, *an edged tool.*

Ail, *to be ill.*

Ale, *a malt liquor.*

Air, *the atmosphere.*

Ere, *before.*

E'er, *ever.*

Heir, *one who inherits.*

All, *the entire amount.*

Awl, *a tool to pierce holes.*

Altar, *a place for sacrifice.*

Alter, *to change.*

Ante, *before,* } **Prefixes.**

Anti, *against,*

Arc, *part of a circle.*

Ark, *a vessel.*

Ascent, *act of rising ; a slope.*

Assent, *consent.*

Ate, *did eat.*

Ait, *a small island.*

Eight, *a number.*

Auger, *a boring instrument.*

Augur, *a soothsayer.*

Aught, *anything.*

Ought, *in duty bound.*

Bad, *not good.*

Bade, *commanded.*

LESSON 126.

Bail, *surety.*

Bale, *a package of goods.*

Bait, *a lure ; to harass.*

Bate, *to lessen.*

Baize, *coarse woolen stuff.*

Bays, *bay trees ; a garland.*

Ball, *a round body.*

Bawl, *to cry aloud.*

Bard, *a poet.*

Barred, *fastened with bars.*

Bare, *nude ; naked.*

Bear, *an animal ; to carry.*

Base, *mean, vile.*

Bass, *a part in music.* [color.

Bay, *an arm of the sea ; a*

Bey, *a Turkish governor.*

Be, *to exist.*

Bee, *an insect.*

Beach, *the sea-shore.*

Beech, *a tree.*

Beat, *to strike.*

Beet, *a garden vegetable.*

Beau, *a gallant.*

Bow, *a weapon.*

Beer, *a liquor.*

Bier, *a frame to bear the dead.*

Bell, *a sounding vessel.*

Belle, *an admired young lady.*

LESSON 127.

Berry, *a small fruit.*
 Bury, *to inter.*
 Bin, *a box for grain.*
 Been, *a participle of "be."*
 Birth, *a coming into life.*
 Berth, *a sleeping-place in a ship.*
 Bite, *to cut with the teeth.*
 Bight, *a small bay; a coil of rope.*
 Blote, *to dry and smoke.*
 Bloat, *to puff out; to swell.*
 Blue, *a color.*
 Blew, *did blow.*
 Boar, *a male swine.*
 Bore, *the size of a hole.*
 Bolder, *more bold.*
 Boulder, *a large round stone.*
 Bough, *a branch of a tree.*
 Bow, *an act of respect.*
 Bole, *a kind of fine clay.*
 Boll, *a seed-vessel; a pod.*
 Bowl, *a vessel for liquids.*
 Bôrn, *brought forth.*
 Bôrne, *carried; conveyed.*
 Bôurn, *a bound; a limit.*
 Brake, *a machine; a thicket.*
 Break, *to rend apart.*
 Breach, *a break; a gap.*
 Breech, *the butt of a gun.*
 Bred, *brought up; educated.*
 Bread, *an article of food.*

LESSON 128.

Brews, *does brew.*
 Bruise, *to injure, as by a blow.*
 Broach, *to make public.*
 Brooch, *an ornamental pin.*
 Brows, *hair over the eyes.*
 Browse, *to feed on shrubs.*
 Brute, *a beast.*
 Bruit, *to noise abroad.*
 Burrow, *a hole for rabbits.*
 Borough, *a corporate town.*
 But, *except; besides.*
 Butt, *the larger end; a cask; a mark.*
 Buy, *to purchase.*
 By, *near.*
 Cain, *a man's name.*
 Cane, *a walking-stick.*
 Calendar, *an almanac.*
 Calender, *a hot-press.*
 Call, *to name; to summon.*
 Caul, *a net for the hair.*
 Callus, *a hardness of the skin.*
 Callous, *hardened; unfeeling.*
 Cannon, *a great gun.*
 Canon, *a rule or law.*
 Canvas, *a coarse cloth for sails.*
 Canvass, *to sift, to examine.*
 Cauf, *a basket for fish.*
 Cough, *an effort of the lungs.*
 Cast, *to throw; to hurl.*
 Caste, *distinction of class.*

LESSON 129.

Cedar, *an evergreen tree.*Ceder, *one who cedes.*Cede, *to yield, to give up.*Seed, *a germ.*Ceil, *to overlay the top of a room.* [stamp.Seal, *a marine animal; a*Ceiling, *the upper surface of a room.*Sealing, *fastening with a seal.*Cell, *a small, close room.*Sell, *to part with for a price.*Cellar, *an underground room.*Seller, *one who sells.*Cent, *a coin.*Sent, *dispatched.*Scent, *smell; odor.*Cere, *to cover with wax.*Sear, *to wither; dry.*Seer, *a prophet.*Cession, *act of yielding.*Session, *a sitting.*Cetaceous, *relating to whales.*Setaceous, *consisting of bristles.*Champagne, *a kind of wine.*Champaign, *a flat, open country.*

Exercise 40.

He bade the bad boy use the adze (or adz). A canvas tent on the beach. Will the heir canvass the votes? They will bear the bier to the altar. Do not alter the plans. The bough of the cedar shades the boulder.

He found bait, rowed to the ait in the bight, ate his luncheon, and caught eight fish. Did he keep them alive? No; he had no cauf along, though he brought a bad cough away. The seller said he would sell to any caste or class the goods in his cellar.

Is champagne made in a champaign or level country? The whale is a cetaceous animal. Some leaves have setaceous stems. Look in the calendar and see on what day the session ends. Is the seer a bard? The flag was borne by a lad born in Maine.

OCCUPATIONS, TRADES, ETC.

130.

car'pentry

masonry

foundation

scaffolding

pâr'lin }

pâr'line }

weather-boards

clap'bōard (*klăb'-*)

scantling

tenons

mortise

dovetail

rabbet

paneling

lintel

transom

müll'ion

shingles

lumber

auger

chisel

fore-plane

plumb-rule

brad-awl

mīter-square

whetstone

trowel

mortar

cement

plasterer

carpenter

brick-layer

joiner

cabinet

rotunda

măn'sard-rōof

con'duit (*-dūt*)

pâr'quet ry

căl'ci mîn ing

reș er voir'

ap pâr'te nance

131.

gardener

hôr'ti cült ūre

farmer

ăg'ri cült ūre

īm'plements

uten'sils

cul'tivator

thresher

mower

colter }

coultter }

gran'ary

dăi'ryman

fer'tilizer

guă'no

ar'able

till'able

sor'ghum

buck'wheat

maize

hoeing

nursery

grafting

sçi'on

wheelbarrow

trel'lis

es pâl'ier (*-yer*)

pincers

spigot

fău'çet

laborer

plowman

shepherd

harvester

milkmaid

harness-maker

saddler

drover

butcher

grocer

plumber

132.

blacksmith
wheelwright
běl' lows (-*lus*)
welding
annealing
sōl' der ing
borax
furnace
die-sinking
wrought iron
axle-tree
whiffletree
engineer'
ma ċhīn' ist

mill-wright
en' gīne
sta' tionary
locomo' tive
ěe ċen' tric
whistle
condenser
gov' ern or
běv' el- ġear
safety-valve
steam-gauge
in' dicator
ma chīn' er y
man' drel
monkey-wrench

lāthe
burnisher
drill-press
rēamer
chāser
chuck
rivets
washer
ēal' i pers
cōld-chisel
compass
divīd' ers
piston
ċyl' in der
propeller

133.

railroad
steamer
steam-ship
passenger
steerage
cargoes
freight
conductor
brakeman
schēd' ule
tel' egraph
swīth
turn' -out
ter' minus
trēs' tle

collīš' ion
jack' -screw
crow' -bar
cān' -hōok
lē' ver
lēv' erage
der' rick
pulleys
tackle
swīvel-joint
ār' ti san
watch' -maker
goldsmith
jeweler
ēm' ery
rouge (*rōōzh*)

pumīċe-stone
rotten-stone
ġouġe
ar tīf' i ġer
me ēhan' ic
employ' er
ēm ploy é' (-*ā'*)
manufact' ūrer
superintend' ent
overseer'
fore' man
invent' or
ōp' erātor
ōp' eratīve
appren' tice
jour' neyman

134.		
merchant	withdraw'al	contract'or
pärt'ner	in'terest	eur'gency
book'-keeper	discount	moneys
capital	prē'mī um	securities
business	bō'nus	mort'gāge
way-bill	profit	debtor
mǎn'ifest	nō'tary	creditor
in'voice	indors'er	insol'vency
dū'ties	broker	failure
customs	jobber	suspen'sion
warehouse	dealer	bank'ruptcy
cash iēr'	trader	mer'chandise
teller	agent	mer'cantile
depoŝit	salesman	<i>ăd va lō'rem</i>
	purchaser	ăv oir du poiŝ'

135.		
côr po rǎ'tion	type	imprēs'sion
president	dīamond	justifying
see'retary	pearl	correcting
treas'ūr er	agate	stē're o tȳpe
direct'or	nōn pa rēil'	e lēe'tro tȳpe
share-holder	mǐn'ion	jōb'-work
stockholder	bre viēr'	fō'lī o
dīv'idend	boūr geois'	quar'to
assess'ment	lōng-prim'er	oe tā'vo
author	pī'ea	dū o dēc'i mo
publisher	lower-case	wood'-cut
printer	fōnt	līth'o grāph
compōŝ'itor	quād'rats	cīr'cular
proōf'-reader	galley	newspaper
mǎn'uscript	quoins	ēd'itor
	tȳm'pan	carrier

136.

joûr'nalist
reporter
contributor
correspond'ent
subscrib'er
advertīs'er
ār'ticle
marīne'
fīnān'cial (-shal)
com mēr'cial
quo ta'tion
těl'e grams
o bīt'ū a ry
mēm o rān'da

book-seller
stationer
stā'tionery
dī'aries
al'manae
ēn'velōpes
erās'er
rubber
checkers
dōm'inōes
pā chī'sī }
par chē'sī }
chēss
ero quet' (-kā')
back gam'mon

pençil
eray'ons
pen-holder
pōrt-fōl'iōs
parchment
fōōlscap
quire
ream
quills
eyelets
wā'fers
sealing-wax
writing-fluid
dāi'lies
mū'çilage

137.

shoe-maker
cobbler
cord'wāiner
crimp'er
leath'er
pru nēl'la
mo rōc'co
cālf'-skin
cowhide
gāiters
welts
sand-paper
bristles
waxed'-end
cūr'ri er

tanner
barber
per'i wig
eue }
(queue) }
tailor
cooper
peddler }
pedlar }
hōs'tler
carriage-maker
cā'ter er
elōth'ier (-yer)
seamen
sailors
coachman

newsboy
gauger
steward
doctor
pī'lot
postman
letter
fireman
stoker
glazier
brazier
hōsier
skipper
fisherman
muşī'çian
undertaker

SCHOOL.

138.

primary
sec'ondary
classical
acad'emy
college
univer'sity
in'stitute
pol y tēh'nic

sēm'inary
gym nā'ſi um
prepār'atory
pa rō'ehi al
faculty
monitor
assistant
instructor
preceptor

professor
principal
president
chancellor
scholar
graduate
soph'omore
junior
sēnior

139.

controller
director
committee
janitor
attendance
punctual
irregular
deportment
behavior

decorum
dis'cipline
demerit
register
roll-book
diploma
certificate
attention
recitation
studying

o bē'di ence
obeying
whispering
intermission
vacation
holidays
Easter
Christmas
Thanksgiving
Independence

140.

reē re ā'tion
curiosities
specimens
fossils
apparā'tus
mī'roscope
telescope
ōr're ry

chem'icals
siphon
ab'a cus
blackboard
crayons
assembling
dismissal
prō'grāmme
melo'deon

librarian
pamphlets
catalogue
vocabulary
dictionary
definition
gazetteer'
en ġy elo pē'di a }
en cy clo pæ di a }

141.	<i>Grammar</i> treats of language.
<i>Alphabet.</i>	Orthography “ “ spelling.
vowels	Etymology “ “ words.
consonants	Syntax “ “ sentences.
linguals	Prosody “ “ verse.
labials	A monosyllable ; as, script.
dentals	A dissyllable ; “ Ro-man.
nasals	A trissyllable ; “ su-per-sede.
pāl'atals	A pölysyllable ; “ a-nal-y-sis.
güt'turals	syl-lăb-i-că'-tion gram-mat'-i-cal

142.	pro nom'inal	par'ti ci ple
article	demon'strative	defective
indef'inite	dis trib'u tive	imperfect
nom'i na tive	indef'inite	plu'per fect
possess'ive	indic'ative	impersonal
object'ive	sub junc'tive	unipersonal
declension	po ten'tial	aux il'ia ry
rel'atives	im per'ative	emphat'ic
in ter rög'a tive	in fin'i tive	pro gres'sive
ad'jective	trans'i tive	sŷn öp'sis

143.	pred'icate	ăn'a lŷz ing
conjugation	antecē'dent	phrases
adverbs	masculine	sentences
comparison	feminine	paragraphs
super'lative	diph'thong	addressive
comparative	triph'thong	exclam'atory
positive	or'tho e py	qualifying
conjunction	correl'ative	participial
preposition	cop'ulative	semicolon
interjection	syn'the sis	păr'adīgm

H O M E.

144.

homestead
mansion
palace
residence
tenement
portico
př az'za
veranda
bal'cony

dormer-window
ō'ri el
gambrel roof
vestibule
corridor
baluster
balustrade
parlor
furniture
lam'bre quin
(lām'ber-kīn)

tapestry
hassock
ottoman
mirror
chandelier'
ornaments
library
secretary
cūs'pi dōr
es cri toire'
(ēs-krī-twōr')

145.

chamber
dormitory
canopy
drapery
counterpane
boudoir (*boo'dwōr*)
sewing-machine
cro chet'ing (-shā'-)

knitting
scissors
grandfäther
son-in-law
step-daughter
mammä'
acquaintance
companion
company

ēū'linary
ēol'ander (*kāl'-*)
sū'et
bär'be ēūe
frīe as sēe'
sūe'eo tāsh
ēār'a mels
ōm'e let
cūi sīne' (*kwe zēn'*)

146.

Clothing.

raiment
ēöstūme'
apparel
habiliments
wardrobe
pantaloōns'
hand'kerchief
(hānk'er-chīf)

trousers
petticoat
bal mōr'al
chemīse'
pelisse'
man til'la
surplice
surtout'
pāl'e tōt
(pāl'e-tō)

gäuntlet
ēoif'fure
ō'verallz
moe'ea sin
fūr'below
pin'afore
basque (*bask*)
Panamä'
chapeau
(shāp'ō)

147.

Dry Goods.

woolen
cotton
muslin
worst'ed
ălpă'e'ă
merino
calicoes
doeskin

eăs'si mēre
castor
cămlet
corduroy'
fus'tian (-yan)
velveteen'
linsey-woolsey
seer'suck er
satinet'
ba reġe' (-rāzh')

de beġe' (-bāzh')
bombazīne'
gren'adīne
brocade'
damask
delaine'
tweed
linen
canvas
bûr'lăp

148.

bück'ram
thīb'et-cloth (tīb'-)
gġng'ham
chintz
ere tōnne' (-tōn')
cām'bric
nāin sōok'
jăc'o net
tăr'la tan

collar
ruġhe (roosh)
tulle (tool)
măn'tua-mak er
ġhe nġlle'
mġl'li nēr y
mar a bou'
ġui pūre' (ge-pūr')
căsh'mēre
chin chġl'lă

Ve'hicles.

ġhăġse
eab ri o let' (-lă')
chăr'i ot
elăr'enġe
eou pē (koo-pă')
drōs'ky
deăr'born
sleigh
cutter

149.

căr'riage (-rġġ)
se dan'
ōm'ni būs
eăr'i ôle
wain
wăġ on ġtte'
phă'e tōn
brougham
(brōō'am or brōōm)

eūr'ri ele
bug'gy
coach
lăn'dau
ba rōuġhe'
ve lōġ'i pēde
bġ'ġy ele
brġtz'skă (brġs'-)
di lġ gence
(dē'le-zhongs)

Harness.

ġq'ui păġe
ca păr'i son
trăp'pings
sūr'ġin gle
mar'tin gale
pôm'mel
stir'rup
păn'nier
(păn'yer)

WORDS SIMILAR IN PRONUNCIATION.

BUT DISSIMILAR IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

LESSON 150.

Chaste, *virtuous ; pure.*
 Chased, *pursued.*

Choir, *a band of singers.*
 Quire, *24 sheets of paper.*

Choose, *to select.*
 Chews, *bites and grinds.*

Chuff, *a coarse clown.*
 Chough, *a sea-side bird.*

Cinque, *five in dice.*
 Sink, *a drain.*

Cite, *to summon ; to quote.*
 Site, *situation ; place.*
 Sight, *sense of seeing.*

Clause, *part of a sentence.*
 Claws, *nails of animals or birds.*

Climb, *to mount ; to ascend.*
 Clime, *climate ; region.*

Cole, *a kind of cabbage.*
 Coal, *a kind of fuel.*

Coarse, *not fine.*
 Course, *way ; career.*

Coin, *a piece of money.*
 Coigne } { *an external angle.*
 Quoin } { *a wooden wedge.*

Color, *hue ; tint.*
 Culler, *one who culls.*

LESSON 151.

Compliment, *delicate flattery.*
 Complement, *the full number.*

Cord, *a small rope.*
 Chord, *string of a musical instrument.*

Core, *the inner part.*
 Corps, *a body of troops.*

Cousin, *a relative.*
 Cozen, *to cheat ; to defraud.*

Creak, *a harsh, grating sound.*
 Creek, *a small stream.*

Crews, *the plural of crew.*
 Cruise, *to rove over the sea.*

Cygnnet, *a young swan.*
 Signet, *a seal.*

Dane, *a native of Denmark.*
 Deign, *to condescend.*

Dam, *a bank to confine water.*
 Damn, *to condemn.*

Day, *time from sunrise to*
 Dey, *a Turkish title. [sunset.*

Dear, *beloved ; costly.*
 Deer, *an animal.*

Demean, *to debase ; to deport.*
 Demesne, *the chief manor-place.*

Dew, *condensed vapor.*
 Due, *owed ; required.*

LESSON 152.

Die, *to expire.*
 Dye, *to color ; to tinge.*
 Discreet, *prudent ; cautious.*
 Discrete, *distinct ; not concrete.*
 Doe, *a female deer.*
 Dough, *a paste for bread.*
 Draft, *a bill of exchange.*
 Draught, *a current of air ; a drink.*
 Dun, *a dull brown color ; to importune.*
 Done, *finished ; performed.*
 Dust, *particles of dry earth.*
 Dost, *performest.*
 Dire, *dreadful ; horrible.*
 Dyer, *one who dyes.*
 Dying, *expiring.*
 Dyeing, *coloring.*
 Earn, *to merit by labor.*
 Urn, *a kind of vase.*
 Eerie, *inspiring fear ; wild.*
 Aerie, *the nest of an eagle.*
 Ewe, *a female sheep.*
 Yew, *an evergreen tree.*
 You, *a personal pronoun.*
 Eye, *the organ of sight.*
 I, *myself.*
 Eyelet, *a small hole.*
 Islet, *a small island.*
 Fare, *food ; price of passage.*
 Fair, *clear ; comely.*

LESSON 153.

Fain, *gladly ; with joy.*
 Fane, *a temple.*
 Feign, *to pretend.*
 Faint, *weak ; languid.*
 Feint, *a false show ; a pretence.*
 Fate, *destiny.*
 Fête, *a festival.*
 Faun, *a fabled deity of the woods.*
 Fawn, *a young deer.* [woods.
 Feat, *an exploit.*
 Feet, *plural of foot.*
 Filter, *to strain.*
 Philter, *a potion to charm.*
 Flea, *a small insect.*
 Flee, *to hasten away.*
 Floe, *a field of floating ice.*
 Flow, *to run as water.*
 Flour, *ground grain.*
 Flower, *a blossom.*
 Flue, *a passage for smoke.*
 Flew, *did fly.*
 Fore, *before ; in advance.*
 Four, *a number.*
 Fort, *a fortified place.*
 Forte, *that in which one excels.*
 Forth, *forward ; out.*
 Fourth, *next after the third.*
 Foul, *filthy ; not clean.*
 Fowl, *a bird.*
 Frays, *quarrels.*
 Phrase, *a brief expression.*

LESSON 154.

Franc, <i>a French coin.</i>	Gild, <i>to overlay with gold.</i>
Frank, <i>open ; ingenuous.</i>	Guild, <i>an association.</i>
Freeze, <i>to congeal ; to become ice.</i>	Gilt, <i>overlaid with gold.</i>
Frieze, <i>a coarse woolen cloth.</i>	Guilt, <i>crime ; sin.</i>
Fir, <i>an evergreen tree.</i>	Gilder, <i>one who gilds.</i>
Fur, <i>fine, soft hair.</i>	Guilder, <i>a Dutch coin.</i>
Furs, <i>the plural of fur.</i>	Glare, <i>dazzling light.</i>
Furze, <i>a thorny shrub.</i>	Glair, <i>the white of an egg.</i>
Fungous, <i>like a mushroom.</i>	Gloze, <i>to flatter.</i>
Fungus, <i>a mushroom.</i>	Glow, <i>shines.</i>
Gage, <i>a pledge.</i>	Gore, <i>clotted blood.</i>
Gauge, <i>to measure.</i>	Gore, <i>to pierce ; to cut in the shape of a wedge.</i>
Gall, <i>bile ; bitterness.</i>	Goer, <i>one who goes.</i>
Gaul, <i>name of ancient France.</i>	Gored, <i>pierced.</i>
Gate, <i>a way of entrance.</i>	Gourd, <i>a fruit, as the melon.</i>
Gait, <i>mode of walking.</i>	Grate, <i>to rub harshly.</i>
	Great, <i>large ; vast.</i>

Exercise 41.

The culler would not deign to examine the coarse goods. I saw the cygnet near the islet in the creek that flows through the demesne. We had very fair fare. What is his forte? Did the grizzly bear kill the fawn? Hail the hale man! The crews passed through several floes of ice during their cruise. He entered the gate at a rapid gait. The guild ordered a gilt sign. The glare hurts my eyes. Grate the rind. I heard a groan. The dyer chose a dun color. Did the culprit faint, or was it a mere feint? I would fain attend the fête. Choose a high site. Come, cousin, do not try to cozen me. It was a bold feat to climb the cliff and rob the aerie of its half-grown brood.

Exercise 42.—Review.

gazetteer	governor	trisyllable
programme	wheelwright	employé
academy	holidays	avoirdufois
boudoir	moneys	analysis
chapeau	grammarian	analyze
fricassee	stationary	companion
scissors	stationery	moccasin
mortgage	mucilage	vilify
bourgeois	correspondent	caprice
phaeton	article	caramel
worsted	saleratus	vinegar
surcingle	seminary	participle
equipage	possessive	cinnamon
carpenter	synthesis	celery
raiment	crocheting	hominy
nonpareil	knitting	palace
pachisi	alphabet	velocipede

Exercise 43.

He is wrapped up in his fur cloak and does not feel the draught. The fir grows in a cold clime. The hare is in its burrow. A breach was made, yet they held the fort for four hours. The clause contains the word "cinque-ports."

The ascent is difficult. The belle rang the bell. If aught prevents, he ought to be told. The soles of his feet have become callous. It hid in the brake. Cite your authority. The State sent her complement of troops.

"To dispense with ceremony is the most delicate way of conferring a compliment."

SOCIETY.

155.

Government.

demoe' raçy

republic

kingdom

empire

mon' arehy

aristoe'raçy

oligar'ehy

pa tri areh'al

des' potism

tyr'anny

ăn' areh y

prinçipality

legislătüre

congress

senate

senators

represent' atives

par' liament

ex ěe' ū tîve

president

cabinet

secretaries

judi'ciary

prē'mi er

chancellor

ad'mi ral ty

constitūtion

statute

ordinance

amendment

re sçind'

excises

revenūe

resolution

privilege

mîle'age

message

adjourn' ment

proceedings

con ven'tion

156.

impeachment

misdemēan'or

jū ris dic' tion

reş ig nā'tion

embar'go

trēa' son

attāin' der

mis priş' ion (*-prîzh-*)

investiga'tion

present' ment

indîct' ment

spëç i fi ca' tion

leg is la' tion

neu trāl' i ty

repris' al

assëss' or

inspect' or

cur' rençy

coun'terfeît

major' ity

minor'ity

pe tî' tion

frăn' chîşe

suffrage

ballot-box

bribery

tăr'iff

party

dem'oerat

repub'lican

nă' tion al

federal

radical

consërv' ative

reformer

politi' çian

dëm'agöğue

eöl' lëague

dël' egate

nominee'

căn' di date

157.

emperor
 empress
 kaī'şer
 czär
 cza rī'nä
 sul tā' nä
 pasha'
 ea'lip̄h
 chieftain
 ea zīque' (-zeek')
 shāh
 shēik
 in'ea
 sòv'er eign
 dēs'pot

au'to erat
 pō' ten tate
 majesty
 liēge
 princess
 vīce' roy
 dic tā' tor
 u şûrp'er
 crown
 diadem
 tī ā'rä
 cor'o net
 scep'ter
 re gā'li a
 ěr'mīne
 dā'is

peer'age
 marquis
 mar'ghion ess
 diplō'matist
 am bas'sa dor
 ambassador
 at ta che' (-shā')
 consul
 treas'ūr y
 ex chēq'uer
 çīt'i zens
 pa trī'cian
 ple bē'ian
 pōp'ū laçe
 pēas'ants
 pā'tri ot

158.**Courts.**

supreme
 circuit
 appeals
 chancery
 ěq'ui ty
 pleas
 orphans'
 assīze'
 juries
 pēt'īt (pēt'y)
 panel
 evidence
 testimony
 affidā'vit

līt i gā'tion
 witnesses
 summons
 sub pœ'na (-pē'-)
 prisoner
 lawyer
 attōr'ney
 coun'selor
 solīç'itor
 bār'rister
 judge
 record'er
 mäg'istrate
 justice
 umpire
 commissioner

rēg'ister
 pro thōn'o ta ry
 nō'ta ry
 convey'ançer
 sheriff
 deputy
 bailiff
 tipstaff
 al'derman
 cōn'stable
 pōs'se
 poliçe'
 eulprit
 criminal
 mīs'ere ant
 ěs'pi on age

159.

prosecū'tion
ver'dict
acquīt'tal
conviction
condemnation
punishment
penalty
imprisonment
dū'ress
dūr'ance
incarcerā'tion
captivity
confinement
amērce'ment
seq ues trā'tion

fôr'feit ūre
confiscā'tion
banishment
ěx'ilement
transportation
reprieve
pen i ten'tia ry (-sha-)
clemency
exoneration
amnesty
mercy
prēc'edent
jail }
gāol }
scaffold
guil'lo tīne

pīl'lory
gŷves
fettters
măn'aeles
pinion
galleys
dungeon
rŭf'fian (-yan)
pirate
eor'sâir
bandīt'tī
poacher
smuggler
vagabond
murderer
assās'sin

160.

ārson
fěl'onŷ
lar'genŷ
hŏm' i ġide
păr' ri ġide
sŭ' i ġide
frăt' ri ġide
so rŏr'i ġide
may'hem
assault'
battery
malīn'ger
in ġen' di a rişm
bŭrg'la ry
rŏb'ber y

mĕn' di can ġy
bĭg' a my
em bĕz'zle ment
măl' e făc tor
dĕp' re dā tor
cāi'tiff
au thŏr' i ty
de ġiş' ion
mĕs'suage (-swĕj)
mŏrt'gāge
ār bi trā' tion
clīque (kleek)
faction
cor rup' tion
bāil'i wick
pŭr'lieŭs

History.

făb' u lous
lĕg'end a ry
au thĕn' tic
tra di' tion
ĕp'oeh
ehro nŏl' o ġy
an' nals
no mād' ie
dŷ'nas ty
suc ces' sion
ef fĕte'
ŏs' tra ġişm
ĕm'i grant
ĕŏl'o nĭst
ăb o riġ'i nĕş

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

161.

accōm'modating
 indescrīb'able
 destrūe'tible
 in sīd'i ous
 ef fēm'i nate
 exag'gerated
 e phēm'e ral
 cor'pu lent

cour'te ous	vs.	im po lite'
right'eous		in ĭq'ui toūs
benev'olent		malev'olent
attract'ive		repul'sive
mag nan'i mous		pū sil lān'i moūs
re served'		com mū'ni ca tive
ē eo nōm'i eal		ex trāv'a gant
hon'or a ble		dis crēd'it a ble
abstē'mious		glūt'ton ous

162.

ghīv'al ry
 barbar'ity
 hōspitāl'ity
 sȳc'o phant
 vī vāç'i ty
 vē'he mence
 par'si mo ny
 fa mil iār' i ty

suav'i ty	vs.	brūsque'ness
phī lān'thro pist		eur mūd'geon
sym'pa thy		an tip'a thy
generos'ity		nīg'gard li ness
cath o līç'i ty		il lib er al'i ty
ās'sue tūde		dēs'ue tūde
e cōn'o my		extrav'agance
renova'tion		dī lāp i dā'tion
rīght'eous ness		in ĭq'ui ty

163.

infāllibīl'ity
 antedīlū'vian
 observ'ance
 convēn'ience
 af fil i ā'tion
 confēc'tionery
 mȳs'ticizm
 lāb'y rīnth
 rēcommendā'tion

un'guent (-gwent)	oint'ment
ūm'pīre	ref er ee'
nēs'cience (nēsh'ens)	īg'no rançe
prē'sci ençe	knowl edge
te mēr'i ty	rash'ness
lo quāç'i ty	talk'ativeness
eūlt'ūre	refine'ment
rēt'i çençe	tāç i tūrn'i ty
īg'no mīn y	op prō'brī um
attēn'uation	e mā çī ā'tion

NATURAL HISTORY.

ZOOLOGY.

Vertebrates.

164.

Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles.	Fish.
<i>Mammā'lia.</i>	<i>Ornithōl'ogy.</i>	<i>Herpetōl'ogy.</i>	<i>Ich thy ōl'ogy.</i>
man	climbers	turtle	shark
whale	perchers	tortoise	pickerel
dolphin	scratchers	snake	herring
ca nīnes'	runners	crocodile	sturgeon
fē'līnes	waders	alligator	salmon
bat	swimmers	lizard	plaice
opossum	birds of prey	salamander	eels

165.

cuckoo	cha mē'lē on	an chō'vy
walrus	robin	haddock
pôrpoise (-pus)	partridge	turbot
terrier	ostrich	gudgeon
çhamois (-my)	eīder-duck	sword-fish
gazelle	condor	trout
reindeer	curlew	perch
marten	martin	hāl'ibut

166.

tou'can	geck'ō	flounder
gemsbok	oriole	lamprey
llāma	bobolink	pilot-fish
hartbeest	pelican	torsk
jaguar	pen'guin	whiting
jackal	buzzard	minnow
hyena	flamin'go	mullet
gīraffe	emu	wrāsse (rās)

167.	äl'batröss	anacôn'da
kangaroo	côr'morant	bō'a-constrictor
raccoon	cas'sowary	goril'la
porcupine	pär'o quët	chimpan'zee
elephant	lör'i keet	o räng'-ou täng
dormouse	cock a too'	ea mël'o pãrd
ãard'vãrk	grössbeak	ÿeh neū'mon
nightingale	chick'adee	rhī noç'e rös
cu ras'sow	lãm'mer gēir	hÿp po pöt'a mus

168. <i>Articulates.</i>	ta ran'tu la	katydid
shrimp	gnat	humble-bee
prawn	larva	butterfly
leech	midge	caterpillar
çÿ'elops	maggot	chrÿs'alis
beetle	barnacle	cocoon
locust	sea-mouse	mosquito
wasp	scorpion	œch'i nēal
		dragon-fly
		grasshopper
		sphinx
		cockroach
		death-watch
		whirligig
		antennæ

169. <i>Mollusks.</i>	cockle	terē'do
shell-fish	unÿvalve	cuttle-fish
bivalve	mussel	per'ÿwinkle
<i>Radiates.</i>	polyps	jelly-fish
medūsa	sea-urchin	sēa'-a nēm'o ne
	hydra	

Natural History treats of the three *Great Kingdoms*—the *Animal Kingdom*, the *Vegetable Kingdom*, and the *Mineral Kingdom*.

The **Animal Kingdom** embraces:

1. *Vertebrates*; as man, beasts, birds, reptiles, fish.
2. *Articulates*; as crabs, lobster, worms, insects.
3. *Mollusks*; as snails, clam, oyster, squid, nautilus.
4. *Radiates*; as corals, star-fish, crinoids, zoophytes.
5. *Protozoans*; as sponges, rhizopods, some animalcules.

BOTANY.

170.

fo'liage
ten'drils
o'vary
cā'lyx
co rōl'la
stā'mens
pōl'len
ex ōt'ic

in dīg'e nous
annual
bien'nial
peren'nial
suc'culent
em'brŷ o
bul'rush
mŭl'lein
sham'rock

tim'o thy
tre'foil
ban'yan
ō'sier
hick'ory
syc'amore
ju'niper
birch
poplar

171.

persim'mon
linden
ca tāl'pa
āi lan'tus
button-wood
eb'ony
mahog'any
lig'num-vī'tæ

cro'cus
lī'lac
phlox
pē'ony
lily
eāl'lā
dāh'liā (*dāl'yā*)
or'ehis
glad'ī ōle

gerā'nium
daf'fo dil
verbē'na
dan'delion
col'umbine
arbu'tus
hŷ'acinth
hē'li o trope
hŷ drān'ge a

172.

ca mēl'li ā
ja pōn'i ca
nar cis'sus
gēn'tian
hōl'ly hock
car na'tion
a nēm'o ne
a zā'le a
hon'ey suck le

monk's'-hood
tu'lip
eae'tus
rho do den'dron
lav'en der
pop'py
jon'quill
mīgn on ette'
flow'er-de-lŭce
chrys ān'the mum

clem'a tis
wood'bine
smī'lax
ā'pri cot
Bart'lett
Seck'el
ap'ples
pip'pin
Bald'win
rus'sets

173.	căn'ta leup }	Medical.
straw'berry	căn'ta loupe }	cam'o mile
cranberries	oranges	lo bē'li a
raspberry	lemons	sas'sa fras
gooseberry	aromăt'ics	bdell'ium (-yŭm)
huckleberry	car'away	pennyroy'al
whortleberry	mar'joram	hōar'hound
elder-berry	ber'gamot	rose'mary
watermelon	fennel	gîn'seng
shaddock	peppermint	el e cam pāne'
peaches	parsley	slippery elm
nēe'tar ĩne	thyme (tīm)	thōr'oughwort

Exercise 44.

I had a ramble through some of the gardens, and although flowers were not exactly in full bloom, yet some of the most beautiful plants were in their highest development.

Amongst others were seen sweet-smelling rose trees, blooming oleanders, aloes thirty feet high, the shining green foliage of the camellia, chestnuts, cypresses, plane-trees, Brazilian pine, laurels, myrtles, odoriferous magnolias, fuchsias (*fook'sŭ-ăş*, or *fŭ'shŭ-ăş*), together with banănās, sugar-cane, coffee shrubs, mangroves, pomegranates (*pŭm-grăn'ets*), tamarinds, pine-apples, and gĭgantic dragon-trees.

One must travel a long way indeed before meeting with prettier scenery, or a place that will surpass in fragrance and loveliness the flōral beauty of this island; and yet Madeira is within five or six days' run of the cold shores of England.—*Voyage of Challenger.*

WORDS SIMILAR IN PRONUNCIATION. BUT DISSIMILAR IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

LESSON 174.

Greater, *larger*.
 Grater, *utensil for grating*.
 Greaves, *armor for the legs*.
 Grieves, *pains ; afflicts*.
 Grisly, *horrible*.
 Grizzly, *grayish*.
 Groan, *to sigh, as in pain*.
 Grown, *increased in size*.
 Grocer, *a dealer in sugar, etc.*
 Grosser, *larger ; coarser*.
 Guest, *a visitor*.
 Guessed, *conjectured*.
 Hale, *heartly ; strong*.
 Hail, *frozen rain ; to call*.
 Hair, *filaments growing from the skin*.
 Hare, *a small animal*.
 Hall, *a large room*.
 Haul, *to drag ; to pull*.
 Hart, *a male deer ; a stag*.
 Heart, *an organ of the body*.
 Hay, *dried grass*.
 Hey, *an exclamation*.
 Heal, *to restore ; to cure*.
 Heel, *the hind part of the foot*.
 Here, *in this place*.
 Hear, *to perceive by the ear*.

LESSON 175.

Herd, *a collection of beasts*.
 Heard, *did hear*.
 Hew, *to cut*.
 Hue, *a tint ; a color*.
 Hie, *to move with haste*.
 High, *lofty ; elevated*.
 Him, *a pronoun*.
 Hymn, *a sacred song*.
 Hire, *wages*.
 Higher, *loftier*.
 Hoard, *to lay up ; to amass*.
 Horde, *a wandering clan*.
 Hole, *a cavity*.
 Whole, *all ; total*.
 Holy, *divine, sacred*.
 Wholly, *entirely*.
 Hoop, *a ring of wood or metal*.
 Whoop, *to cry aloud ; to shout*.
 Hose, *stockings*.
 Hoes, *plural of hoe*.
 Hour, *sixty minutes*.
 Our, *a pronoun*.
 In, *within*.
 Inn, *a tavern*.
 Indite, *to compose ; to dictate*.
 Indict, *to charge*.

LESSON 176.

Invade, *to enter hostilely.*
 Inveighed, *railed against; censured.*

Isle, *a small island.*
 I'll, *a contraction for "I will."*
 Aisle, *a passage in a church.*

Jam, *to press; to crowd.*
 Jamb, *side-piece of a door, etc.*

Kernel, *a small grain.*
 Colonel, *a military title.*

Key, *a fastener; a clue.*
 Quay, *a mole; a wharf.*

Kill, *to deprive of life.*
 Kiln, *a furnace or oven.*

Knit, *to weave with needles.*
 Nit, *the egg of an insect.*

Lac, *a kind of resin.*
 Lack, *want; need.*

Lacks, *wants.*
 Lax, *loose; remiss.*

Lade, *to load; to freight.*
 Laid, *placed; put.*

Lane, *a narrow street.*
 Lain, *participle of lie.*

Laps, *folds; drinks.*
 Lapse, *a gliding; to pass.*

Leech, *a blood-sucker.*
 Leach, *to pass water through ashes.*

Led, *conducted.*
 Lead, *a metal.*

Leaf, *part of a plant.*
 Lief, *gladly; willingly.*

LESSON 177.

Lee, *side opposite to the wind.*
 Lea, *a meadow.*

Leek, *a kind of onion.*
 Leak, *to ooze out.*

Levee, *an embankment.*
 Levy, *to raise; to collect.*

Lie, *a criminal untruth.*
 Lye, *water drained through ashes.*

Limb, *a member; a branch.*
 Limn, *to draw; to paint.*

Links, *parts of a chain.*
 Lynx, *an animal.*

Lo, *an interjection.*
 Low, *not high; humble.*

Load, *a freight; a burden.*
 Lode, *a mineral vein.*

Lock, *to fasten with a lock.*
 Loch, *a lake.*

Lone, *solitary; alone.*
 Loan, *to lend.*

Lore, *learning.*
 Lower, *to let down.*

Lyre, *an instrument of music.*
 Liar, *one who tells untruths.*

Made, *formed; finished.*
 Maid, *an unmarried woman.*

Male, *masculine.*
 Mail, *a bag for letters, etc.*

Mane, *hair on the neck of a beast.*

Main, *principal; chief.*

LESSON 178.

Marshal, <i>an officer of high</i>	Moan, <i>to bewail ; to lament.</i>
Martial, <i>warlike.</i> [rank.	Mown, <i>cut down, as grass.</i>
Mark, <i>an impression.</i>	Mote, <i>a small particle.</i>
Marque, <i>a license.</i>	Moat, <i>a ditch or trench.</i>
Maze, <i>confusion.</i>	More, <i>greater in degree, etc.</i>
Maize, <i>Indian corn.</i>	Mower, <i>one who mows.</i>
Meed, <i>a reward.</i>	Mucus, <i>a slimy fluid.</i>
Mead, <i>a drink ; a meadow.</i>	Mucous, <i>slimy.</i>
Mean, <i>low ; base.</i>	Mule, <i>an animal.</i>
Mien, <i>look ; aspect.</i>	Mewl, <i>to cry, as a child.</i>
Mete, <i>to measure.</i>	Nave, <i>the middle of a church.</i>
Meat, <i>flesh for food.</i>	Knave, <i>a bad man.</i>
Meet, <i>fit ; proper.</i>	Nay, <i>no.</i>
Muse, <i>to meditate.</i>	Neigh, <i>to cry, as a horse.</i>
Mews, <i>cages ; enclosures.</i>	Need, <i>want ; necessity.</i>
Mite, <i>a small insect.</i>	Knead, <i>to work dough.</i>
Might, <i>strength ; power.</i>	

Exercise 45.

He will haul the load to the hall. After the attack of the grizzly bear the hut presented a grisly sight. I'll pass up the aisle when they sing the hymn. The colonel was wholly occupied, and did not see the attempt of the horde to invade the isle. He inveighed against the measure, and laid bare the lack of high or holy purpose. It has lain in the lane. We would as lief leach the ashes at the kiln. He led us to the main lode and showed us a load of lead. The lone man will loan the book ; he is versed in lore and spoke of the martial deeds of Greece. It is a grease spot. Letters of marque. Mete out meet measure. A nice piece of gneiss. I knew there was a gnu in the new pen. The knight missed the knave in the mist. Hie along. The maid made the coffee.

LESSON 179.

New, *not old, recent.*
 Gnu, *an African animal.*
 Knew, *did know.*
 Nice, *neat; dainty.*
 Gneiss, *a species of rock.*
 Night, *the time after sunset.*
 Knight, *a title of honor.*
 No, *a word of denial.*
 Know, *to have knowledge.*
 Not, *an adverb.*
 Knot, *a close tie; a group.*
 Nun, *a female devotee.*
 None, *no one; not any.*
 Nose, *the organ of smell.*
 Knows, *is acquainted with.*
 Oar, *a paddle for rowing.*
 O'er, *a contraction for over.*
 Ore, *metal and stone.*
 One, *a single unit.*
 Won, *gained.*
 Pale, *wan; pallid.*
 Pail, *a vessel for liquids.*
 Pane, *a square of glass.*
 Pain, *suffering; distress.*
 Pair, *two of a kind.*
 Pare, *to cut off the skin.*
 Pear, *a fruit.*
 Pause, *a temporary stop.*
 Paws, *feet of beasts.*
 Peace, *rest; tranquillity.*
 Piece, *a part; a portion.*

LESSON 180.

Peel, *the rind; to strip off.*
 Peal, *a succession of loud sounds.*
 Pearl, *a gem.*
 Purl, *to flow gently.*
 Peak, *the top.*
 Pique, *ill-will; to excite.*
 Pencil, *to draw; a brush.*
 Pensile, *hanging; pendent.*
 Pendant, *a jewel for the ear.*
 Pendent, *hanging.*
 Peer, *an equal.*
 Pier, *a wharf.*
 Place, *a situation.*
 Plaice, *a flat fish.*
 Plane, *a surface; a tool.*
 Plain, *level ground, evident.*
 Please, *to give pleasure.*
 Pleas, *pleadings.*
 Plate, *a flat dish.*
 Plait, *a fold; to braid.*
 Plum, *a fruit.*
 Plumb, *perpendicular.*
 Pole, *a long staff.*
 Poll, *the head.*
 Pore, *a minute passage; to observe intently.*
 Pour, *to empty out.*
 Port, *a harbor; a haven.*
 Porte, *the Turkish govern't.*
 Pray, *to entreat; to suppli-*
 Prey, *plunder; booty.* [cate.

LESSON 181.

Praise, *commendation.*
 Prays, *entreats ; beseeches.*
 Preys, *plunders.*
 Prase, *a kind of quartz.*
 Principal, *chief, leading.*
 Principle, *a rule ; a truth ; maxim.*
 Prize, *to value highly.*
 Pries, *scrutinizes.*
 Quarts, *plural of quart.*
 Quartz, *rock-crystal.*
 Rack, *an engine of torture.*
 Wrack, *sea-weed.*
 Rain, *water from the clouds.*
 Rein, *part of a bridle.*
 Reign, *to rule ; to govern.*
 Rap, *a quick blow ; to strike.*
 Wrap, *to fold up.*
 Raze, *to demolish ; to erase.*
 Raise, *to fill up ; to exalt.*
 Rays, *plural of ray.*
 Red, *a color.*
 Read, *perused.*
 Reed, *a plant.*
 Read, *to peruse.*
 Reck, *to mind ; to heed.*
 Wreck, *a ruin.*
 Reek, *to emit vapor.*
 Wreak, *to take vengeance.*
 Rest, *peace ; quietness.*
 Wrest, *to take by force.*
 Retch, *to try to vomit.*
 Wretch, *a vile person.*

LESSON 182.

Rice, *a kind of grain.*
 Rise, *an ascent ; an advance.*
 Right, *not wrong.*
 Rite, *a ceremony.*
 Write, *to express by letters.*
 Wright, *a workman.*
 Rime, *hoar-frost.*
 Rhyme, *agreement in sound.*
 Ring, *a circle ; to sound.*
 Wring, *to twist.*
 Rode, *did ride.*
 Road, *a path ; a way.*
 Roar, *a loud noise.*
 Rower, *one who rows.*
 Roe, *the spawn of fish.*
 Row, *to propel with oars.*
 Rood, *the fourth of an acre.*
 Rude, *uncivil.*
 Room, *an apartment.*
 Rheum, *a watery humor.*
 Rote, *repetition.*
 Wrote, *did write.*
 Ruff, *plaited linen for the neck.*
 Rough, *not smooth ; uneven.*
 Rye, *a kind of grain.*
 Wry, *twisted ; distorted.*
 Sale, *act of selling.*
 Sail, *to move by sails.*
 Seen, *beheld ; perceived.*
 Scene, *a view ; a sight.*
 Seine, *a large fishing-net.*

LESSON 183.

Seem, <i>to appear.</i>	Slay, <i>to kill.</i>
Seam, <i>to join by sewing.</i>	Sleigh, <i>a sledge.</i>
Sees, <i>perceives.</i>	Skull, <i>part of the head.</i>
Seas, <i>plural of sea.</i>	Scull, <i>to impel a boat.</i>
Seize, <i>to grasp.</i>	Slight, <i>trivial.</i>
Senior, <i>older.</i>	Sleight, <i>a trick.</i>
Seignior, <i>a title.</i>	Slow, <i>not quick.</i>
Serf, <i>a slave.</i>	Sloe, <i>a wild plum.</i>
Surf, <i>the swell of the sea.</i>	Slue, <i>to turn about.</i>
Serge, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	Slew, <i>killed.</i>
Surge, <i>to rise ; to swell.</i>	So, <i>in this manner.</i>
Sheer, <i>unmixed ; to turn aside.</i>	Sow, <i>to scatter.</i>
Shear, <i>to clip.</i>	Sew, <i>to use a needle.</i>
Sine, <i>a line in geometry.</i>	Soar, <i>to fly aloft.</i>
Sign, <i>a symbol ; a token.</i>	Sore, <i>a hurt ; tender.</i>

Exercise 46.

The pale lad will pare the pear. A peal of bells came from the place. He ran o'er the iron ore. Put the peel on the plate. Plait the hair. Birds of prey. We could see the peak beyond the plain. It will pique his curiosity. We read the wreck was covered with wrack. The wright will write the right directions. Who performed the rite? The rise of rice will raise the price of grain.

They will wreak their vengeance and raze the town. In the old rhyme the word "rime" means frost. Kings reign. Hold the rein. Wring the clothes. He wrote to the senior or older of the two, and styled him Seignior Blank. He learns too much by mere rote. They were seen to cast the seine into the sea. The serf bathes in the surf. It was sheer cruelty to shear the sheep in winter. He had to pause to tie the knot.

LESSON 184.

Sole, *part of the foot; only.*
Soul, *the spirit.*

Stair, *a step.*

Stare, *to gaze fixedly.*

Stake, *a stick; a wager.*

Steak, *a slice of meat.*

Steel, *hardened iron.*

Steal, *to take secretly.*

Step, *a pace; a move.*

Steppe, *a vast plain.*

Stile, *steps over a fence.*

Style, *manner in expression.*

Strait, *narrow; a passage.*

Straight, *not crooked.*

Straitened, *confined; distressed.*

Straightened, *made straight.*

Sun, *the source of light.*

Son, *a male child.*

Suite, *a set; retinue.*

Sweet, *not sour.*

Sum, *amount.*

Some, *a part.*

Sutler, *an army huckster.*

Subtler, *more cunning.*

Tacks, *small nails.*

Tax, *money levied.*

Tail, *the end.*

Tale, *a story.*

Tease, *to annoy.*

Teas, *plural of tea.*

LESSON 185.

Tare, *allowance in weight.*

Tear, *to rend.*

Teem, *to be full.*

Team, *horses, etc. harnessed*

Tear, *water from the eye.*

Tier, *a row; a rank.*

Their, *a possessive pronoun.*

There, *in that place.*

Threw, *hurled.*

Through, *from end to end.*

Throw, *to hurl; to cast.*

Throe, *violent pang; agony.*

Throne, *the seat of a king.*

Thrown, *hurled; cast.*

Time, *duration.*

Thyme, *an herb.*

Tire, *to weary; the rim of a*

Tier, *one who ties. [wheel.*

Too, *over; likewise.*

To, *a preposition.*

Two, *a number.*

Toe, *part of the foot.*

Tow, *the coarse part of flax.*

Told, *made known.*

Toled, *enticed; allured.*

Tolled, *did toll; rung.*

Ton, *twenty-hundred weight.*

Tun, *a large cask.*

Tract, *a region.*

Tracked, *traced.*

Tray, *a small waiter.*

Trey, *three at cards.*

LESSON 136.

Troche, *a medicated cake.*Trochee, *a poetical foot.*Vale, *a valley.*Veil, *a covering for the face.*Vane, *a weather-cock.*Vain, *fruitless ; conceited.*Vein, *a blood-vessel.*Vial, *a small bottle.*Viol, *a musical instrument.*Wale, *a streak ; a ridge.*Wail, *to lament ; to mourn.*Wane, *to grow less.*Wain, *a wagon.*Waste, *to squander.*Waist, *part of the body.*Wait, *to tarry ; to stop.*Weight, *heaviness.*Ware, *merchandise.*Wear, *to impair.*Wave, *a billow ; a breaker.*Waive, *to give up ; to defer.*Way, *a road ; a path.*Weigh, *to balance.*Week, *seven days.*Weak, *feeble ; infirm.*Ween, *to suppose ; to think.*Wean, *to draw off ; to alienate.*Wood, *fuel ; a forest.*Would, *was willing ; to wish.*Wether, *a sheep.*Weather, *state of the atmosphere.*Yoke, *that which binds.*Yolk, *the yellow of an egg.*Your, *a pronoun.*Ewer, *a vessel for water.*

Exercise 47.

He does it by sleight of hand. Use a straight stake. We had a fine steak for dinner. The sutler showed a subtler knowledge of human nature in our straitened situation on the arid steppe than some of the principal men of the expedition, and he put in practice many a principle gained from experience. He was the sole member who could knit and sew. The patient is too weak to go to the wood. The tun of wine will weigh over a ton. Tell me its weight. The vain girl wears a veil. He tried in vain to reach the vane. He threw his ball through the pane. Does the moon wax and wane? I tire of the showy ewer. The whole suite enjoyed the sweet fruit. Mount the stile and you can reach the sloe. The pools teem with life.

ORTHOEPY.

SECOND LIST.

Exercise 48.

Āb'a eūs.
 Ab dō'men,—*not* (āb'-).
 Ae elī'mate,—*not* (āk'-).
 Ae elī ma tā'tion.
 Ae elī'ma tīze.
 Ae eöst'ed,—*not* (-kawst'-).
 A eous'tie (a-kow'stik).
 A eū'men.
 Ad drēss',—*not* (ād'-).
 A dėpt'.
 A dō'nis,*—*not* (A-dōn'is).
 Ād'mī ra ble
 Ād'vērse,—*not* ad-vērse'.
 Ā'er ā ted.
 Ā'ēr o naut.
 Āl'a bās ter.
 Āg'gran dīze.
 Āg ri eūlt'ūr ist,—*not* āg-ri-cult'ur-al-ist.
 Āid'-de-eamp (-kōng).
 A lār'um.
 Al bī'no.
 Al bū'men,—*not* (āl'-).
 Āl'dīne.*
 Ā'li as.

Exercise 49.

Āl'ien āte (-yēn-). [pāth-ỹ.
 Al lōp'a thỹ,—*not* al'lo-
 Al pāe'ā,—*not* (āl'a-).
 Āl ter eā'tion } , *not* (āl-).
 Āl tēr'nate, *adj.* }
 A mē'na ble.
 A mēn'i ty.
 A mēr'i ea,*—*not* (-mūr'-).
 A mōur' (a-mōōr').
 An chō'vy,—*not* (-kō'-).
 Ān i mad vērt'.
 Ant āre'tie (-ārē'-).
 Ān te pe nūlt'.
 An tīlles'* (ān-teel').
 An tīp'o dēs.
 Ap pa lā'chī an.*
 Āp pa rā'tus.
 Ap pār'ent.
 Āp'pli ea ble.
 Āp'pro bā tīve.
 Ā'pri eōt.
 Ār'a bīe.*
 Ār ehi pēl'a go.
 Ār'ehi tēet.
 A rī'on,*—*not* (ā'-).

* Proper names and adjectives are marked with a star.

Exercise 50.

A rō'mā.
 A'si a* (ā'shī-a).
 As pīr'ant.
 As sō'ci āte (-so'-shī-āt), *v.*
 A tōll',—*not* a-tōll'.
 Aux īl'ia ry (awg-zīl'ya-rŷ).
 Bāl e ār'ie.*
 Bal mōr'al.
 Ba nā'nā
 Bēd'ou īn.*
 Be ēl'ze būb,*—*not* (bēl'-).
 Bē'he moth,—*not* (-hē'-).
 Be trōthed'.
 Bī jōu' (be zhōō').
 Bī tū'men.
 Bīv'ouăc (bīv'wāk).
 Blanc-mange' (blo-mōnj').
 Blās'phe moūs.
 Bow'doin* (bō'd'n).
 Bo lōgn'ā (bo-lōn'yā).
 Bōn'bōn (bōng'bōng).
 Bo re ā'lis,—*not* (-āl'-).
 Bra vā'do,—*not* (-vā'-).
 Bre vēt'.
 Brīg'an tīne,—*not* (-teen).
 Brōn ehī'tis,—*not* (-kē'-).
 Bul'wark (boōl'-).
 Ca bāl',—*not* (-bāl').
 Cæ sū'ra, *or* (-sū').
 Ca mēl'li ā,—*not* (-mēl'-).

Exercise 51.

Ca mēl'o pārd.
 Ca nārd', *or* (-nār').
 Căp-a-pīe' (-pee').
 Căp'i tol īne.
 Căr'bīne,—*not* (-bīn).
 Căr ib bē'an.*
 Căr'i ea tūre,—*not* (-kā'-).
 Căs'si mēre,—*not* (kăz'-).
 Căş'ū al tŷ (kăzh'ū-al-tŷ).
 Căş'ū ist rŷ.
 Cău eă'sian,*—*not* (-kăzh'-).
 Cău'ca sus.*
 Ca viare' (ka-veer'). }
 Căv'i ār (kăv'e-ār). }
 Cěl'lar,—*not* (sül'lěr).
 Cēm'e tēr y,—*not* (sēm'e-trī).
 Cēn trīf'ū gal.
 Cēn trīp'e tal.
 Cē phāl'ic.
 Cē'rate,—*not* (sēr'āt).
 Cēre'ments,—*not* (sēr'e-).
 C̃ha grīn'.
 Chār'nel-house,—*not* (kār'-).
 Chār'ae ter.
 Chăs'tīse ment,—*not* (-tīz'-).
 C̃hi eān'er ŷ (she-kān'er-ŷ).
 Chignon (sheen'yōng).
 Chī mē'rā (kī-mē'ra).
 Chī rōg'ra phy (kī-rōg'-).
 Chīv'al rie (shīv'al-rik).

Exercise 52.

Əhlō'ride,—*not* (-ride).
 Əhör'is ter. [i-ty).
 Əhris tian'i ty* (krist-yän'-
 Əhrön o löğ'ic al.
 Əre'a triçe.
 Ci ce rō'ne (chē che-rō'ne, *or*
 sīs-e-rō'ne).
 Ğin ehō'nā (sīn-kō'-).
 Ğit'rate,—*not* (sī'-).
 Əlan dēs'tīne,—*not* (-tīne).
 Əlan'gor (kläng'gor).
 Əöch'i nēal.
 Əöf'fin,—*not* (kawf'in).
 Əög'nac (kōn'yak)
 Əol ĩ sē'um.*
 Əol lā'tion,—*not* (kō-).
 Əöm'bat.
 Əöm'bat ant.
 Əôme'ly (kūm'ly).
 Əöm'ment.
 Əöm'mu nist,—*not* (-mū'-)
 Əöm'pa ra ble. [zāns).
 Əöm'plai şänge (kōm'pla-
 Əom pös'ite.
 Əöm'pro mīşe.
 Əön cīşe'.
 Əön fi dānt', *n. m.* }
 Əön fi dānte', *n. f.* }
 Əön ğē'ri ēş (kon-jē'rī-eez).
 Əon sūm'mate, *adj.*

Exercise 53.

Əon tour' (kon-tōor').
 Əön'tra ry,—*not* (trā'-).
 Əön'tro vēr sy.
 Əön'tu ma çy.
 Əön tu mē'li oūs.
 Əön'tu me ly.
 Əön'ver sant.
 Əo quēt'ry.
 Əör'ol la ry
 Əôr'po ral.
 Əor pō're al.
 Əör'ri dōr.
 Əo rūs'eant
 Əō te riē' (-ree').
 Əou'pon (kōō'pōng).
 Əou rānt' (kōō-rānt').
 Əoürt'e oūs.
 Əoürt'e sy (kürt'ē-sy).
 Əoürte'sy (kürt'sy).
 Əöv'et oūs (-üş)—*not* (-chüş).
 Ərīn'o līne,—*not* (līne).
 Əwī sīne' (kwe-zēn').
 Əū'li na ry.
 Əu rā'tor,—*not* (kū'-).
 Ğy elo pē'an.*
 Da ğuerre'o tye (da-ğēr'o-
 tīp), *not* (da-ğēr'e-o-tīp).
 Dā ri ħn'* (Isth.)
 Dēb au çhee' (dēb-o-shē').
 Dé bris' (dā bree').

Exercise 54.

Dē fāl eā'tion.
 Dēf'i ġit.
 De mōn'stra tīve.
 Dēp o ſī'tion (-zīsh'-).
 Dēr'e līct.
 De rī'sīve,—not (de-rī'zīv).
 Dēs'ie eāte, or De sīe'eate.
 Dēs'ig nāte,—not (dēz'-).
 De sīst',—not (dē-zīst').
 Dēs per ā'do.
 Dēs'pi ea ble.
 Dēs'tīne.
 Dēs'ul to ry.
 Dī'a lōgue,—not (dī'a lawg).
 Dī dāe'tic.
 Dif fū'sīve,—not (-zīv).
 Dī grēs'sion (dī-grēsh'un).
 Dī lāp' i dāte.
 Dī'o ġēse.
 Dīph'thong (dīf'- or dīp'-).
 Dī plō'mā.
 Diş ārm',—not (dis-arm').
 Diş ġern'ment (diz-zērn'-).
 Dis eōurse'.
 Dis erē'tion (-krēsh'un).
 Dīs ha bīlle' (dīs-a-bīl')
 Dī shēv'el (dī-shēv'l).
 Diş hōn'est (diz-ōn'est),—not
 (dis-ōn'est).
 Dīs'pu ta ble.

Exercise 55.

Dīs'pu tant.
 Dis sēm'ble,—not (diz-zēm'-
 Dīs'tieh (dīs'tik). [bl].
 Dī vān'.
 Dī'verse,—not (di-vers'), a.
 Dōl'or oūs,—not (dō'lor-ous).
 Dōm'i nīe.
 Dōn'jon (dūn'jun).
 Dōr'ie*,—not (dōr'ik).
 Douçhe (dōōsh).
 Drām'a tīst.
 Drōll'er y. [(drōm'e-da-ry).
 Drōm'e da ry (drūm'-),—not
 Dūe'tīle.
 Dȳ'nas ty.
 Ēc'çe-hō'mo (ĕk'se-hō'mo).
 Ē'go tīşm.
 E grē'ġioūs (-jus).
 E lēv'en (e-lēv'n).
 E lū'sīve.
 E lȳş'i an (e-līz'ī-an).
 E mā'çī ate (e-mā'shī-āt).
 Ēm'bry o.
 Ēm en dā'tion—*not* (ē-men-).
 Ēm ploy ē' (-ā').
 Ēm py rē'an.
 En eōre' (ōng-kōr').
 E nēr'vāte.
 En frān'chīşe (en-frān'chīz).
 Ēn'ġīne ry (ĕn'jīn-rȳ).

Exercise 56.*En nui* (öng nwē').*E nün'ci āte* (e-nün'shī-āt).*E phēm'e ral.**Ėp'i eüre.**E pīs'tle* (e-pīs'l).*Ė'qua ble**Ėp i zō'o ty.**Ė qua nīm'i ty.**E quā'tion* (e-kwā'shun),—
not (e-kwā'zhun).*Ė'qui poīse.**Er rā'tum.**Ėr'ū dīte.**Ėv'er y,—not* (ėv'-rī).*Ėx āet'* (egz-ākt'),—*not* (eks-*Ex eūr'sion* (-shun). [akt').*Ex ěe'ū tīve* (egz-ěk'yū-tīv).*Ex ěe'ū tor.**Ėx'em pla ry* (ėgz'em-pler-ŷ)*Ex haust'ion* (egz-hawst'yun)*Ėx hi bī'tion* (ěks-hī-bīsh'-
un).*Ex hīl'a rāte* (egz-hīl'a-rāt).*Ėx'ple tīve.**Ex ploīt'.**Ėx'qui ŝīte* (ěks'kwī-zit).*Ex tēm'po re,—not* (-pōre).*Fāb'rie.**Fāe-sīm'i le.**Fā'vor īte.***Exercise 57.***Fē'al ty.**Fēb'ru a ry.***Fēoff'ment* (fēf'ment).*Fī dēl'i ty.**Fī dū'ci a ry* (-dū'shī-)*Fīn an ģiēr'* (fīn-an seer').*Fī nēsse'* (fī-nēs').*Fīs'sūre* (fīsh'ūr).*Flāe ģīd'i ty.**Flāģ'eo lēt* (flaj'o-let).*Fo rēn'sic.**Fôr'mi da ble.**Fôrt'nīght.**Frāģ'ment a ry.**Frān'chīse* (-chīz).*Frāt'ri ģīde,—not* (frā'-).*Frōnt'is piēce,—not* (frūnt'-).*Fuch'si a* { fū'shī-ā. (Wor.)
foōk'sī-ā. (Web.)*Gāmīn'* (ga-māng').*Gān'grēne* (gāng'green).*Gār'ru loūs.**Ģēn e āl'o ģy.**Ģe nēr'ie.**Ģē'ni al.* [nō'ā).*Ģenoa** (jēn'o-ā),—*not* (je-*Ģēn'ū īne.**Ģe ōģ'ra phy.**Ģeŷ'sers* (ģī'serz).*Ghēnt** (ģēnt).

Exercise 58.

Ghēr'kin (gâr'-)—*not* (jûr'-).
 Ghoul (gool).
 Giaour (jour).
 Gî găn'tie.
 Glâ'mour (glâ'moor).
 Gloucester* (glos'-).
 Gôn'do là.
 Gô'pher.
 Gôv'ern ment.
 Gôv'ern or (gûv'ern-ur).
 Gra nă'dă.*
 Groat (gawt).
 Guîl'lo tîne (gîl'lo-teen).
 Gym nă'si um.
 Hăl'cy on (hăl'si-on).
 Hăl'i but (höl'i-but).
 Händ'ker chiefs (hănk'er-
 Här'assed. [chîfs).
 Hauteur (hō-târ').
 Hawaii* (hă-wi'ee).
 Hēm'i stîeh (hēm'i-stik).
 Her eû'le an,—*not* (hēr cu-
 Hex âm'e ter. [lê'an).
 Hîm a lă'ya.*
 Hir sūte',—*not* (her'-).
 Höl'ly hock,—*not* (-hawk).
 Hō me ôp'a thy.
 Hôr'o lôge.
 Hôrse'-răd ish.
 Hough (hök).

Exercise 59.

Huş sâr' (hooz-zâr').
 Huz ză'.
 Hÿ drôp'a thy.
 Hÿ'gi êne.
 Hÿ men ê'al.
 Hÿ pēr'bo le.
 Hÿ pœ'ri sy.
 Îg no rā'mus.
 Il lû'sive,—*not* (-ziv).
 Im brôgl'io (im-brôl'yo).
 Im mē'di ate.
 Îm'pe tûs.
 Îm'pi oûs ly.
 Im plā'ea ble.
 Îm por tûne'.
 In aû'gu râte.
 In ehō'a tîve.
 In eôg'ni to.
 In côm'pa ra ble.
 În'di ea to ry.
 In dîs'pu ta ble.
 În'fa moûs ly.
 In grē'di ent.
 În' sti tûte,—*not* (-toot).
 In tăgl'io.
 În'te gër (în'te-ger).
 În'te gral.
 În ter lœ'û tor.
 In trigue' (in-trêg').
 I râte'.

Exercise 60.

Īr re eöğ'ni za ble.
 Ir rēf'ra ġa ble.
 Ir rēl'e vant.
 I rē'ne,*—*not* (ī-reen').
 Ir rēp'a ra ble.
 Ir rēv'o ea ble.
 Īs'o lāte.
 Ī so thērm'al.
 Ī tāl'ian* (ī-tāl'yan).
 Jū've nīle.
 Kēel'son (kēl'sun).
 La Fayette'* (lā-fā-yēt').
 Lār'a mie* (-me).
 Lām'ent a ble—*not* (-mēnt'-)
 Lau'da nūm.
 Lēg'end a ry,—*not* (lē'-).
 Lēg'is lā tūre (lēg'is-lāt-yur).
 Lē'ni ent.
 Le thār'ġie.
 Lēt'tuġe (lēt'tis).
 Līe'o rīġe (līk'o-rīs).
 Līn'e a ment.
 Līt'er a tūre.
 Līthe'sōme.
 Lī thōġ'ra pher.
 Līve'lōng (līv'lōng).
 Llanos (l'yah'nōce).
 Lōath'sōme,—*not* (lōth'-).
 Loire* (lwahr).
 Lū'di eroūs.

Exercise 61.

Mae ād'am īze. [zēl').
Mademoiselle' (mād-mwā-
 Maggiore* (mād-jo'ra).
 Mān da rīn' (mān-da-reen').
 Mā'ni ā.
 Mār'i tīme.
 Mās'sa ered (mās'sa-kerd).
 Mās'sa ering (mās'sa-kring).
 Māt'in.
 Mau so lē'um.
 Mēeh'an īst (mēk'an-ist).
 Mē di æ'val.
 Mē'di ō ere (mē'dī-ō-kr).
 Meer'schaum (meer'shawm).
Mélange (mā-lōngzh').
Mélée (mā-lā').
 Mēl o drā'mā.
 Men āġ'e rie (men-āzh'e-rỹ).
 Mēr'ean tīle.
 Mēs'mer īze.
 Mēt a mōr'phose.
 Mēt ro pōl'i tan.
 Mī āš'mā.
 Mīeh'ael mas* (mīk'-).
 Mī erōs'eo py.
 Mīl'an.*
 Mīn'ū et.
 Mī rāe'ū loūs.
 Mīs'an thrōpe.
 Mis ān'thro py.

Exercise 62.

Mīs'chiev oūs (mīs'che-vus).
 Mis cōn'strue.
 Mīs'tle tōe (mīz'l-to).
 Mo lēe'ū lar.
 Mōl'e eūle.
 Mōn'ad.
 Mōn'grel (mūng'grel).
 Mōn o mā'ni æ.
 Mont Blanc* (mōng-blōng').
 Mo rāle'.
 Mōr'phīne.
 Mōs'lem.*
 Mūl'ti pli eānd.
 Mus tāche',—not (-tāsh').
 Naīve (nā'ēv).
 Nā'īve ly.
 Naīveté (nā'ēv-tā).
 Nāu'seoūs (naw'shus).
 Neg li gee' (neg-lī-zhā').
 Nēm'e sis.*
 Nēp'o tīsm.
 Nīe'o tīne.
 Nōm'ad.
 Nōm'i na tīve. [lōns').
 Non cha lançe' (nōn-sha-
 Nūp'tial (-shal),—not (-chal).
 Nū'tri ment.
 O bēs'i ty.
 Ōb'li ga to ry.
 Oe eūlt'.

Exercise 63.

Ōf'fal,—not (aw'fl).
 Ō'gle,—not (ōg'l).
 Ōn'er ous.
 Op pō'nent.
 Ōp por tū'ni ty.
 Ōr'de al,—not (-dē'-).
 Ōr'gies (ōr'jiz).
 O rī'on.*
 Ōr'nate.
 Ō'ro tūnd.
 Ōr'tho e py.
 Ōs ten tā'tioūs (-tā'shus).
 Ōs'trich,—not (aws-).
 Ō ver seer'.
 Pa lā'ver.
 Pall Mall* (pēl-mēl').
 Pal'es tīne.*
 Panama* (pān-a-mā').
 Pāu'to mīme.
 Pa pŷ'rus.
 Pār'a sōl.
 Pa rīs'ian.*
 Pār'o quēt.
 Patois (pat-wā').
 Pā'tri ot īsm.
 Pēn i tēn'tia ry (-sha-rŷ),—
 not (pēn-i-tēn'shī-a-rŷ).
 Pēn'te cōst.*
 Pēr'emp to ry.
 Pēr'sian* (-shan).

Exercise 64.

Per suā'sīve.
 Phī lān'thro py.
 Pho tōg'ra pher.
 Pī ä'nīst,—not (pī-).
 Pī ä'no-för te.
 Pī äz'zā,—not (pī-).
 Pī lās'ter.
 Pie bē'ian (ple-bē'yan).
 Plē'na ry.
 Plēth'o rā.
 Ple thōr'ie.
 Pō'et äs ter.
 Pō lo nāiše'.
 Pompeii* (pōm-pā'yee).
 Porte-monnaie (pōrt'mun-nā)
 Pōrt mǎn'teau (-mǎn'tō).
 Pōs tē'ri or.
 Pōs'tern.
 Pōst'hu moūs,—not (pōst'-).
 Pōs tīl'ion.
 Prēb'end a ry.
 Pre çēd'ençe.
 Prēd e çēs'sor.
 Prē dī lēe'tion.
 Prēf'a to ry.
 Pre hēn'sīle.
 Prē'sci ençe (prē'shī-ens).
 Prēs en tā'tion.
 Pre sēnt'i ment—*not* (zent'-).
 Pre tēnçe'.

Exercise 65.

Pre vēnt'īve.
 Prī'va çy.
 Prīv'i ly.
 Prō hi bī'tion (-bīsh'un).
 Pro hīb'it o ry.
 Pro nūn ci ā'tion (pro-nūn-shī-ā'shun).
 Protégé (prō-tā-zhā').
 Pū'er ile.
 Pū'is sançe.
 Pū'ru lent.
 Pyg mē'an.
 Py rām'i dal.
 Pÿ rī'tēs.
 Quāg'mīre.
 Rā'bi ēș.
 Rāil'ler y (rāl'ler-ÿ).
 Ran che'ro (ran-tshā'ro).
 Răp'īne.
 Rē cāl'çi trāte.
 Rēç i ta tīve'.
 Rēe la mǎ'tion.
 Rēe'og nīzed.
 Re cōurse'.
 Rēe're ant.
 Re fūt'a ble.
 Régime (rā-zheem').
 Rēn'dez vōus (rēn'de-vōō).
 Rēp'a ra ble.
 Rēp ar tee'.

Exercise 66.

Rěp'ū ta ble.
 Re quīt'al.
 Re sēarch' (re-sēreh').
 Rěş er voir' (rěz-er-vwôr').
 Rěş'o nance.
 Re spīr'a ble.
 Rēs'pīt ed.
Resumé (rā-zū-mā').
 Rět'i nā.
 Re veil'le (re-vāl'yā); (rev-
 a-lē', U. S. Army).
 Roil,—*not* (rile).
 Săe'ra ment.
 Săe ri lē'gioūs.
 Săe'rist an.
 Să hă'ră.*
Sa'lām'.
 Să'li ent.
 Sa lī'vā.
 Sărce'net.
 Săr'do nŷx.
 Sea lēne'.
 Schiş măt'ie (siz-măt'ik).
 Seoûrge (skûrj).
 Sěn'ti ent (sěn'shŷ-ent).
 Sěj ues trā'tion.
 Se răgl'io (se-rāl'yo).
 Sēs'a me.
 Shă'n't (shânt),—*not* (shănt).
 Shôrt'-lived.

Exercise 67.

Sīm'i le.
 Sīm'on y.
 Sī mul tă'ne oūs.
 Sī'ne eüre.
 Söl'e çŷm.
 Söp o rŷf'ie.
 Soŷgh (sŷf),—*not* (sow).
 Soŷgh'ing (sŷf'-).
 Spěrm a çě'tŷ.
 Splěn'e tie.
 Squā'lôr.
 Stě've døre.
 Strā'tă.
 Strā'tum.
 Stu pěn'doŷ.
 Suăv'i ty (swăv'ŷ-tŷ).
 Sub sīd'ençe.
 Sū i çīd'al.
 Sū per fŷ'ciēs (-fŷsh'ēz).
 Su pěr'flu oūs.
 Sur veil'lançe (sur-vāl'yans).
 Tab leau' (-lō').
 Tar pāu'lin.
 Tar tăr'ie.
 Te lęg'ra phŷst.
 Těr ġi ver sāt'ion.
 Těr'ra pŷn.
 Thăŷks'ģŷv ing.
 To măt'to or (-măt'-).
 Töp o grăph'ie al.

Exercise 68.

Tran sĭ'tion (-sĭzh'-).

Tre mĕn'doŭs.

Trĭ'lo bĭte.

Trĭv'i al.

Trousseau' (troō-sō').

Tru'eu lent.

Trÿst'ing.

Ůl ti mǎ'tum.

Um brā'geoŭs.

Um brĕl'lā.

Ůn'guent (ŭng'gwent).

Ůni sŏn.

Vǎe'ċi nāte (vǎk'sĭ-nāt).

Va gǎ'ry,—*not* (vǎg'-).*Va lĕn ċi ĕnneŝ'.**

Vā'ri e gāt ed.

Vē'he ment.

Vē'ni al.

Ver bā'tim.

Vēr'di grĭs (vēr'dĭ-grees).

Vĭn'di ēā tĭve.

Vĭ rā'go.

Vĭ'rĭle.

Vĭ vā'cioŭs.

Vŏl'a tĭle.

Wĭŝe'ā ĕre (wĭz'ā ker).

Worces'ter* (woŏs'ter).

Yĕs'ter day.

Zo ŏl'o ġy.

Zŏ'o phÿte.

Exercise 69.**FAMILIAR WORDS.**

abyss	cripple	izzard	steady
adieŭ	daubed	hideous	eddy
ado	dinner	jockey	scion
ankle	elegant	model	skittish
ballad	enemy	normal	spider
beacon	feud	pallid	slouch
bawble	lewd	valid	tenant
benign	fiery	peril	tenor
bodice	flagon	sterile	twitter
bottom	fraught	quoits	vigor
cabin	gnawed	reef	twitch
common	habit	satin	vigil
couple	haggard	fatten	visitor
crabbed	hazard	sues	xebec

REVIEW AND TEST WORDS.

Exercises 70, 71, 72.

Arion	<i>mêlée</i>	gazelle
abdomen	massacred	czarina
alienated	mediocre	petit
Antilles	meerscham	brusque
atoll	menagerie	mystic
bologna	Milan	civilian
bitumen	mischievous	bailiwick
Bedouin	mistletoe	majesty
Beelzebub	naively	exchequer
blanc-mange	nonchalance	subpœna
caricature	nauseous	commendation
cognac	obligatory	recommended
conversant	opponent	mignonette
diocese	orgies	dahlia
interesting	Pall Mall	mosquito
illustrated	patois	mahogany
<i>douche</i>	piano-forte	sycamore
finesse	Pompeii	sassafras
extempore	<i>rabies</i>	lavender
Genoa	<i>ranchero</i>	indigenous
groat	lichen	tyrannize
ghoul	<i>régime</i>	nautilus
<i>giaour</i>	rendezvous	çedilla
<i>gamin</i>	reservoir	scourge
hymeneal	Sahara	chameleon
intaglio	sesame	cochineal
Italian	Worcester	caterpillar
Loire	vagary	desiccate
Maggiore	surveillance	crystallize
<i>mademoiselle</i>	<i>trousseau</i>	chrysalis

SCHOOL-STUDIES.

187.

Reading.

articulation
pronunciation
pronouncing
elocution
emphasis
intonation
modulation

inflection
circumflex
lu'dicrous
ridic'ulous
emphasize
monotone
ō'rotund
părenthetic
appositional

Arithmetic.

notation
numeration
addition
subtraction
minuend
subtrahend
multiplying
multiplicand

188.

division
divisor
quotient
multiple
integer
fractional
numerator
denominator

decimal
repetend
circulate
solution
explanation
ratio
proportion
percentage
per centum

insurance
alligation
progression
involution
evolution
reciprocal
calculation
discountable
divisible

189.

Geography.

political
physical
continent
oceanic
mountainous
peninsula
isthmus
cataract
promontory

table-land
plăteau' (-tō')
prăirie
llanos (*lyă'noce*)
pampas
steppes (*steps*)
estuary
disembōgue
oasis
desert

ho rī'zon
latitude
longitude
equator
volcano
Ant are'tic
Capricorn
boundary
parallel
är ehī pěl'a ġo

190.

Cău cā'sian
Mongō'lian
African
Malay
American
civilized
barbarous
ăvalanche'
glā'çiēr

mo răines'
maritime
lit'tor al
meteorol'ogy
atmosphere
gy'clones
whirlwind
tornādo
hurricane
typhoon'

monsoon'
siroe'eo
çîr'rus
temperature
meridian
meridional
ī so ther'mals
hoar-frost
ig'nis-făt'ū us
aurō'ra bō re ā'lis

191. Higher Mathematics.

Algebra
Geometry
Mensuration
Triḡ o nôm'e try
Cal'culus
differential
analytical
perspective
descriptive

ax'i om
thē'o rem
binōmial
rā'dī ī
conical
triangle
sca lēne'
i sos'ce lēs
equilateral

dem'onstration
formula
cor'ollary
scholium
hy poth'e sis
comparison
ho mōl'o gous
similar
rectangular
sym met'ri cal

192.

pol'y gon
hexagon
octagon
cylinder
pyramid
sphē'roid
pris'moid
rhomboid
trap'ezoid

diameter
circumference
horizontal
perpendicular
diagonal
hy pot'e nūse
truncē'ā ted
perīm'eter
perīph'ery
py rām'i dal

equā'tion
pol y nō'mi al
ree ti līn'e ar
lōḡ'a rīthm
par al lel'o gram
absçis'sa
as'ŷmp tōte (-īm-)
tet ra hē'dron
do dee a hē'dron
parallelopī'ped

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, HYGIENE.

193.

anat'omy
comparative
skeleton
crā'nium
cer'ebrum
cer e bē'lum
sūt'ūre
max'illary
inci'sors

bīcūs'pids
sternum
collar-bone
clav'icle
shoulder-blade
scap'ula
extremities
hu'merus
fe'mur
fib'ula

phalān'gēs
cartilage
muscles
līg'ament
ten'don
membrane
sērous
lār'ynx
phār'ynx
ep ĭ glot'tis

194.

trā'che à
brōn'ehi à
au'ricle
ven'tricle
ves'icle
pleu'ra
arteries
a or'ta
pul'monary

veins
jū'gular
cap'illary
eōr'puscle
nutri'tion
albū'men
dĕg lu ti'tion
ab dō'men
stomach
œ sōph'a gus

intes'tines
vis'ce rà
gas'tric
ehȳme
ehȳle
sa lĭ'va
glands
sal'ivary
lae'te al
lȳm phāt'ic.

195.

laeh'ry mal
sē'cre to ry
phȳs i ō'l'o gy
fun'ction
absorption
ex hāl'ant
tym'pa num

lab'y rinth
ī'rīs
rēt'i na
sȳn ō'vi à
cu'ticle
epider'mis
respīr'atory
olfac'tory

dī'a phragm
ad'i pose
en am'el
di ges'tion
integ'ument
phlegm
sē rum
co ag'ū lūm

196.

hỹ'gĩ ēne
exercise
regularity
temperance
clēanliness
ventilation
medicine
ther a peu'tics
phar'ma cy

apoth'ecary
druggist
phär ma çeũ'tist
surgery
dentistry
den'tifrĩce
surgeon
physician
ma te'ri a }
med'i ca }

rem'edy
doctor
phys'ic
reç'i pē
prescription
specif'ic
elĩx'ir
ăn'tĩdote
ăn'o dỹne
pan a cē'ă

197.

restōr'ative
expec'torant
disinfect'ant
stim'ulant
sed'ative
ō'piate
emet'ic
cathar'tic
ton'ic

cordial
tincture
decoe'tion
nostrum
ointment
liniment
cat'a plasm
poultice
bālsam
lōz'enge

narcotic
opium
lau'danum
camphor
môr'phĩne
paregōr'ic
ē'ther
ehlō'roform
alcohol
ar'nica

198.

va lē'ri an
ō po dēl'doc
rhubarb
cāl'o mel
jālap
castor-oil
ĩp'e eae
quĩ'nĩne
hartshorn

caus'tic
ĩ'o dỹne
poisons
strỹeh'nĩne
arsenic
cre'o sōte
henbane
tobacco
vēr'di grĩs
bēl la dōn'nă

gambōge'
mortar
pestle (pēs'l)
lancet
sỹr'inge
fōr'çeps
licorice
glỹç'er ĩne
pract'itioner
sar sa pa ril'la

199.

maladies
derangement
symptom
lēth'argy
languor
endemic
epidemic
infectious
contagion

pestilence
plague
cholera
sporād'ic
sweating
perspiration
sneezing
chilliness
croup
catarrh'

asth'ma
chilblain
inflammation
pneū mō'ni a
bron'ehī'tis
lār yn ġī'tis
pleurisy
diph thē'ri ā
phthiṣ'ic (tīz'-)
phthī'sis (thī'-)

200.

consumption
influen'za
neu ral'gi a
rheu'matism
hēm'or rhāge
earache
colic
hīe'cough (-kūp)
whooping-eough

headache
nau'se ā (-she-)
fevers
tī'phus
ty'phoid
scarlet
spotted
bilious
gastric
intermittent

delirious
delirium
lunacy
insanity
disease
decease
chronic
hectic
gān'grēne
mortifica'tion

201.

scrof'ula
ulcerā'tion
constipā'tion
chicken-pox
small-pox
vā'ri o loid
vaecina'tion
inocula'tion
scārlatī'na

measles
scurvy
cancer
spasms
palsy
jāun'dīce
salt'-rheum
leprosy
rētching
pār'ox ŷsm

hyster'ics
ver'tigo
conges'tion
ap'oplexy
ep'ilepsy
paral'ysis
dī ar rhē'ā
dys'entery
maras'mus
dys pēp'si a

Exercise 73.—For Advanced Pupils.

patient	ăn'eū rīsm	phle bōt'o my
in'valid	ġe'a trīce	ūm bī lī'cus
valetudinā'rian	būn'yon	quassiā (<i>kwōsh'ī a</i>)
convalescence	abscess	mēl'an ehōl y
recū'perate	her'ni ā	hŷp o ehōn'drī ā
prōph y lāe'tic	ēr y sīp'e las	ēe ġen trīġ'i ty
<i>physique'</i> (<i>fē-zēk'</i>)	hŷ dro phō'bi ā	īd i o sŷn'era sy
pustule	tōx i eōl'o gy	mōn o mā'ni ā
goiter	oph thāl'mi ā	somnam'bulīsm
excrecence	as phŷx'i ā	somnil'oquism
cau'ter īze	hŷ dro pāth'ic	mur'rain (<i>-rīn</i>)
aus cul tā'tion	al lōp'a thy	ēp i zō'ot y
phār ma co poe'ia	hō me ōp'a thy	tiē'-douloureux'
	(or <i>homœopathy</i>)	(<i>tīk'-dōō-lōō-rōō'</i>)

Exercise 74.

After paying attention to cooking, temperature, occupation, and the state of the **system**, each should study his personal **peculiarities** or **idiosyncrasies**, as they are called. The delightful odor of the rose or of new-mown hay will produce **asthma** in some individuals.

Ripe fresh fruits in season are **beneficial** to most people. With others, again, **varieties** of the **melon** will produce **diarrhea** (or *diarrhœa*), or even **cholera**. Some find only cooked fruits **wholesome**. The preparations of **wheaten flour** known as **vermicelli** (*ver-me-chēl'li* or *-sēl'-*) and **macaro'ni** are very **nutritious** and easily **assimilated**.

Most will discover that what is good and **enjoyable** at one time will be **injurious** or **disagreeable** at another, and need not be **unnecessarily** alarmed that the **system** is **undergoing** a natural change. But habit is the most powerful of all **systemic** agents, and the body quickly **accommodates** itself to new articles of diet.

ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

202.

sōl'dier (-jer)	lieūtēn'ant (or lēf-)	reg'iment
war'rior (-yur)	ād'jutant	com'pany
recruit'	captain	platoōn'
volunteer'	major	sen'tinel
con'script	colonel (kūr'nel)	ve dette'
sub'stitute	brigadier'	patrol'
reg'ular	general	seouts
vet'eran	īn'fantry	pioneer'
cor'poral	cāv'alry	subal'tern
quar'termaster	artil'lery	guer rīl'lā
sergeant (sār'-, or sēr'-)	corps (kōr)	skir'misher
cōm'missary	divīs'ion	grēnadiēr'
āid'-de-camp (-kōng)	brigade'	cannoneer'
	battāl'ion	euī ras siēr' (kwē-)

203.

ghēv a liēr'	jāve'lin	prōv'ender
bōmbardier'	bōw'ie-knife	bāggage
fusileer'	clay'more	ēp'au lēt }
dragoon'	fā'chion	epaulette }
hū sār'	cūt'lass	ghēv'ron
zouave (zwāv) or }	bay'onet	aeēu'terments
zou āve' }	rī'fle	hāv'ersack
equīp'ment	revōlv'er	knāp'sack
wēap'ons	pīs'tol	eanteen'
broadsword	tōm'a hawk	hēr'aldry
eār'bīne	bōōm'er ang	armor
çīm'e ter }	shil lā'lah }	gäunt'let
scimiter }	shil lā'ly }	eāsque
rā'pi er	ū'niform	shield
	eār'tridge	æ'gis

204.

toûr'na ment	eäis'son	bul'wark
eäv'al eäde	trünn'ion	bäs'tions
knights-er'rant	chëv rëtte'	räm'part
cap-a-pïe'	rïe o chet' (-shä'), n.	räve'lin
euï räss' (or kwë'-)	rïeochët'ting (-shët'-)	redoubt'
büek'ler	fortificä'tions	äb'a tïs }
es eütch'eon	entrench'ments	abattis }
är'mament	fôr'tress	ör'i flämb }
ôrd'nance	gït'adel	ör'i flämmë }
mortar	dôn'jôn (dün'-)	päl i sädë'
how'ltz er	dün'geon	pär'apet
eo lum'bi ad	bär'ba ean }	embrä'sure
eär ron äde'	barbican }	glä'cis
gre näde'	pört cül'lis	chëväl'-de-frïse
bomb'-shell (büm'-)	töe'sin	chëvaux-de-frïse
	bou'le vârd	(shëv'o-de-freez)
	(böö'le-vär)	

205.

är'senal	rëe on noi'ter	fûr'lough
mäg'azine	skir'mishing	pass'-word
bär'racks	mäs'sa ere	coun'tersign
gär'rison	tæ'ties	mû'tiny
engäge'ment	tæ ti'cian	desërt'er
sän'guinary	strät'egy	courts-mär'tial
besiëg'ers	stra tē'gie	command'er-in-
envī'ronment	re veil'le (-vāl'yā)	mīl'itary [chief
phā'lanxes	truce	mī lī'tia (-līsh'a)
bïv'ouäe (-wäk)	är'mistice	fën'çibles
strät'agem	hostīl'ities	fencing
ma neū'ver }	negōtiä'tion	allōnge' (-lunj')
ma noeū'vre }	capit'ulate	percus'sion
re eön'naïs sance }	surrën'der	räp'ïne
re eön'noïs sance }	parôle'	spō lī ä'tion
	evae'uate	cän'nibälism

206.

ăd'mi ral	sěx'tant	ea bōōse'
cǎm'modōre	quăd'rânt	fōre'căstle
command'er	lăr'bōard	cǎll'ier
engineer'	mǎn'itor	yăcht (<i>yôt</i>)
pûrs'er	ī'ron-clad	pīn'nace
steers'man	frīg'ate	whěr'ry
mīd'shipman	propel'ler	jǎl'ly-boat
marīnēs'	squăd'ron	gǎn'dola
năv'igator	armă'dă	ea nōē' (<i>-nōō'</i>)
bin'naele	bŭe ea neer'	bateaux' (<i>băt-ŭz'</i>)
dăad'-rěckoning	flotīl'lă	ăneh'or
lǒg'-book	con'voy	stăn'chiǎn
ehronǎm'eter	mer'chantman	mīz'zen-mast
	steam'-ship	hŭr'ricane

Exercise 75.

A celebrated French writer treats the most powerful princes with such disregard as to relate the reigns of six emperors in two lines. Many writers had ascribed the ruin of the Roman Republic to the ambition of Cæsar and Pompey. According to his view of history, no great alteration can be effected except by virtue of a long train of antecedents, where alone we are to seek the cause of what, to a superficial eye, is the work of individuals. The republic, therefore, was overthrown, not by Cæsar and Pompey, but by that state of things which made the success of such warriors possible.

This, then, was his first great merit, that he effected a complete separation between biography and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of society in which the peculiarities appeared. He represented the Middle Ages as they really were—a period of ignorance, ferocity, and licentiousness; a period when injuries were unredressed, crime unpunished, and superstition unrebuked.—*Buckle.*

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Exercise 76.

Monosyllables.

RULE I.—Monosyllables ending with *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final letter when it is preceded by a single vowel ; as *loss*, *muff*, *dull*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Clef*, *if*, *of* ; *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *this*, *us*, *pus*, *thus*.

NOTE.—None of the consonants, except *f*, *l*, and *s*, when final, are ever doubled.

PRINCIPAL EXCEPTIONS.—*Abb*, *ebb* ; *add*, *odd* ; *egg* ; *lamm* ; *inn* ; *err* ; *butt* ; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*. (*Bun*, *bur*, *pur*, are by some included.)

Words ending in silent *e*.

RULE II.—Words ending with silent *e* drop the *e* on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel ; as *care*, *caring*, *cared* ; *eye*, *eying*.

EXCEPTION 1.—*Mileage*, *acreage*, *hoeing*, *toeing*, *shoeing* ; in *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, and *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, etc.), the *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *singing*, etc.

EXCEPTION 2.—Words ending with *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* on receiving a suffix beginning with *a* or *o* ; as *peace*, *peaceable* ; *pierceable*, *courageous*, *mort'gauge-or*.

REMARK 1.—This is done to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*.

REMARK 2.—Words ending with *ee* also retain the final *e*, except before a suffix commencing with *e* ; as *free*, *freeing* ; *freer*, *freest* ; *agreed* ; *agreeable*.

NOTE 1.—Words ending in *ie*, after dropping the *e*, change *i* into *y* on adding *ing*; as *vie*, *vying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lying*, *dying*, *tying*.

NOTE 2.—The *e* is retained on receiving a suffix beginning with a consonant; as, *move*, *movement*; *careful*. Except *duly*, *truly*, *wholly*, *awful*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *accrument*, *argument*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *judgment*, and *lodgment*.

Exercise 77.

Rhymer, loser, eying, tithing, peddling, changing, aguish, wholesaling, salable, provable, stylish, forcible, coercible, virtuous, plaguy, plaguily, sluicy, roguish, behavior, breezy.

Changeable, traceable, chargeable, serviceable, manageable, umbrageous, advantageous, pronounceable, enforceable, marriageable, arrearage.

N. B. Pharisee, Pharisean, Phariseism (likewise Sadducee), tonguy, gluey, vying, mortgageor, congeing, fricasseeing, decreed.

Agreement, tongueless, razeed, paleness, princedom, molecule, condolment, wholly, aggrandizement.

Exercise 78.

Words ending with *y*.

RULE III.—Words ending with *y*, preceded by a *consonant*, change *y* into *i* on adding one or more letters; as *fancy*, *fancied*; *fly*, *flies*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiness*.

NOTE.—Words ending with *y*, preceded by a *vowel*, do not change the “*y*”; as *day*, *days*; *journeyed*, *moneys*, *buoys*, *turkeys*.

Except *daily* (from *day*); *laid* (from *lay*); *paid*; *said*, *saith*;

staid (also written *stayed*); and their compounds; as *mislaid*, *prepaid*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE.—1. To prevent the doubling of “i,” *y* is not changed before terminations beginning with *i*; as *relying*, *crying*, *babyish*, *copyist*, *fogyism*.

EXCEPTION 2.—The derivative of the adjectives *dry*, *shy*, *sly*, *spry*, and *wry*; as *dryer*, *dryest* (generally, according to the rule, *drier*, *driest*); *shyly*, *wryness*, *slyest*, etc.

(a.) Derivatives formed by adding *ship* are also usually exceptions; as *ladyship*.

(b.) So are the words *babyhood* and *ladykin*.

(c.) In the possessive singular of nouns *y* is never changed; as *fly's*, *country's*.

EXCEPTION 3.—On adding *ous*, *y* is sometimes changed into *e*; as *duty* + *ous* = *duteous*; *beauteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*.

Exercise 79.

Acidified, agonize, aforesaid, airily, bodiless, belying, business, envying, clayey, *skyey*, wheyish, hoariness, homeliness, homilist, crier, slyer, shyness, healthiness, holiday, eightieth, fieriness, twentieth, ninetieth, levying, liquefying, putrified, plaguing, vilifying, manifold, juiciness.

Babyhood, eddying, pitying, liliated, pitied, piteous, remedying, suretyship, stealthily, shadiness, sullied, dutiful, fleeciness, prophesying, volleyed, worthiness, tiniest, likelihood, happiest, plagiarism (*plā'ja-rīzm*).

Exercise 80.

Plural of Nouns.

RULE IV.—The plural of nouns is formed by adding *s*, or, when euphony requires it, *es*, to the singular; as *book*, *books*; *fox*, *foxes*; *monarchs*, *days*.

REMARK 1.—Nouns ending with *ch* (soft), *s*, *sh*, *x*, and *z* require *es* in the plural; as *church*, *churches*; *gases*, *wishes*, *waltzes*.

REMARK 2.—Nouns ending with *i* vary; as *alkali*, plural *alkalis* or *alkalies*; *rabbis* or *rabbies*.

NOTE 1.—Only nouns ending with *y* after a consonant change the *y* into *i* and add *es*; as *lady*, *ladies*; *country*, *countries*. (See *Rule III. and Note 1.*)

The plural of *attorney* is *attorneys*; *joy*, *joys*; *valley*, *valleys*; *guy*, *guys*, etc.

Obsequies and *colloquies* are apparently exceptions, but *u* after *q* is equivalent to the consonant *w*.

NOTE 2.—Some nouns ending in single *f* or in *fe* become plural by changing *f* or *fe* into *v* and adding *es*; as *knife*, *knives*; *thief*, *thieves*; *loaves*, *elves*.

Others are regular; as *chief*, *chiefs*; *dwarfs*, *strifes*.

NOTE 3.—Nouns ending in *o* after a vowel add *s* in the plural; as *cameo*, *cameos*. But nouns ending in *o* after a consonant vary: most add *es*; some only *s*; as *canto*, *cantos*; *negro*, *negroes*; *buffaloes*, *tomatoes*.

NOTE 4.—A few familiar nouns are very irregular; as *woman*, *women*; *louse*, *lice*; *musk-ox*, *musk-oxen*; *foemen*.

But words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly by adding *s* only; as *German*, *Germans*; *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*; *Ottomans*, *talismans*, *firman*s, *caymans*, *Turcomans*, and a few others.

NOTE 5.—A few nouns have two plurals with different significations; as *brothers* (of the same family), *brethren* (of the same society); *geniuses* (men), *genii* (aërial spirits); *staffs* (bodies of officers), *staves* (sticks); I have four *peas* (a definite number); shall I put them with the *pease* (a quantity) for dinner?

NOTE 6.—A few nouns have the same form in both numbers ; as *deer, trout, sheep*.

NOTE 7.—Many nouns adopted from other languages retain their original plurals ; as *datum, data ; formula, formulæ ; radius, radii*.

Some of these nouns have both a foreign and an Anglicized plural ; as *bandit, pl. banditti and bandits ; beau, beaux and beaux*.

NOTE 8.—In loose compounds connected by a hyphen the part which is really the noun, whether at the end or not, receives the termination ; thus, *court-martial, pl. courts-martial ; lookers-on, tooth-brushes*.

(a.) When both parts are (apparently) of equal importance, both are made plural ; thus, *men-servants, knights-templars*.

(b.) Compounds closely united form their plurals like simple words ; thus, *cupfuls, spoonfuls, housetops, landladies, plowboys, busybodies*.

(c.) The sign of the possessive case is always added to the end ; thus, sing. *court-martial's*, pl. *courts-martial's ; man-of-war's, men-of-war's ; deer's, pl. deers'*.

(*Monk's-hood, cat's-head, etc., are not possessives.*)

NOTE 9.—When other parts of speech are used as nouns their plurals are generally formed regularly ; as “The *ifs* and *buts* ;” “The *whys* and *wherefores*.”

Some writers, however, add an apostrophe and *s* ; as “The *why's* and *wherefore's*.”

Others, with nice discrimination, divide their favors : “Their *who's* and *whiches*.”—*Addison*.

(a.) Letters, figures, signs, etc. are generally made plural by adding *'s* ; as “Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's* ;” “The *4's* are well formed ;” “*+'s* are positive signs ;” “Two **'s*” [*stars*].

Some spell the letters, as “*The three esses*” [*s's*].—*Trench*.

Exercise 81.

Peaches, beeches (trees), tetrarchs, lilies, moneys, valleys, colloquy, colloquies, lynxes, handkerchiefs, beliefs, wharves (U. S.), wharfs (Eng.), cuckoos, beeves.

Aids-de-camp, plateaus, bureaux, phenomenon, phenomena, punctilios, oases, magi, alumni, foemen, yeomen, worthies, alleys, allïes', vertebræ, noes, noses, dormice, apothecaries.

Muftis, tableaux, bateaux, chaises, monkeys, monsieur (*mo-seer'*), messieurs (*mësh'yers*), turkeys, summonses, seraglios, commanders-in-chief, nebulae, bailiffs, gymnasium, imbroglios, dragomans, analyses.

Exercise 82.

The following nouns most writers pluralize by adding *s* only:

Canto, cantos; centos, halos, juntos, lassos, tyros, solos, pianos, quartos, albinos, mementos, provisos, octavos, duodecimos, siroccos, rancheros, armadillos, squaccos, stilettos, virtuosos.

The plural of about forty other similar nouns commonly ends in *es*:

Cargoes, echoes, bilboes, heroes, vetoes, mottoes, calicoes, potatoes, tomatoes, tornadoes, torpedoed, innuendoes, volcanoes, mulattoes, desperadoes, peccadilloes, flamingoes, viragoes, archipelagoes, mosquitoes.

Dominos or dominoes; grottoes, porticoes, and frescoes vary; some authorities add *s* only.

[*Frescos*, *n.*; *frescoes*, *v.*, 3*d per. sing.*]

Exercise 83.

Mussulmans, talismans, donkeys, ecstasies, secrecies, viscounts, marchionesses, civilians, debauchees, debtors, fallacies, ceremonies, jockeys, millionaires, centennials, centenarians.

Galaxies, cities, ditties, lackeys, journeys, nāvies, nāv'-vies, monarchies, villainies, causeys, shepherdesses, necessities, necessities, coquettes, jealousies, dynasties.

Charitable, varying, employés, jockeyism, causeyed, thievish, bronzing, womanliness, valvular, gypsies, crag-giness, ropiness, leafiness, gazettes, gazetteers, refugees, daughters-in-law, portman'teaus.

Exercise 84.**Doubling the final Consonant.**

RULE V.—In monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is doubled on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel; as *red*, *redder*; *confer'*, *conferred*; *begin*, *beginning*.

NOTE.—When the word does not end with a single consonant, or when more than one vowel precedes, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, the final letter is not doubled; as *long* + *er* = *longer*; *sour* + *ed* = *soured*; *hov'er* + *ing* = *hovering*.

(Remember that *u* after *q* is a consonant: *Acquit'*, *acquitted*. Final *x* = *ks*, and is never doubled: *Tax*, *taxing*.)

REMARK 1.—If the word after receiving a suffix has its accent *thrown back*, the final consonant is not doubled; as *confer'* + *ence* = *con'ference*; *refer'* + *able* = *ref'erable*.

(a.) The derivatives of a few words seem to be exceptions: *Excel'*, *ex'cellent*, *ex'cellence*. (Lat. *excellens*.)

(b.) When the accent in derivatives is *thrown forward*, the final consonant is not often doubled: *E'qual*, *equal'ity*; *an'gel*, *angel'ic*. *Med'al*, *medal'lic*.

REMARK 2.—In many words ending with *l*, as *travel*, *cancel*, *duel*, *equal*, *trammel*, *tunnel*, etc., though the accent is not on the last syllable, some writers double the *l* on adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. But it is better to follow the rule; as *traveler*, *equaling*, rather than *traveller*, etc.

To these may be added the derivatives of *bias*, *kidnap*, *worship*, and words ending in “-uret” (sulphuret, etc.). Webster follows the rule.

EXCEPTIONS.—(a.) A few words apparently exceptions are not really derivatives of English words: *Chancellor*; *cancellation*, *cancellate*; *metal-line*, *metallic*, *metallist* (from *metallum*); *crystalline*, *crystallize*; *excellent*, *coralline*, *sibylline*, *tranquillity*. The derivatives of *tranquil*, however, are properly written with one *l*, though two are often used; as *tranquilize* or *tranquillize*, etc.

(b.) The derivatives of a few words ending with *g*; as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwigged*.

(*G* is here doubled to preserve its hard sound before *e* and *i*.)

(c.) *Com'promitted*, *compromitting*; *gaseous*, *gaseity*, and *gasify*, from *gas*. But *gassy* and *gassing* follow the rule.

(d.) *Transfer'able* (or *transferrible*, less used), *chagrined*.

Transferred, transferring, preferred, traveler, biased, kidnaped, carbureted, paralleled, penciled, laureled, empaneled, equalized, galloping, victualer, woolen, worshiped, metaled (not from *metallum*), novelist, benefited, transmitted, lacquering, transfer'rer.

Trans fer ee', pref'erable, ref'erable or refer'rible, infer'rible or infer'able, preference, periwigged, chagrined.

Exercise 85.

Add *ed* and *ing* to the following: *Fret, submit, allot, plot, appeal, admire, visit, sun, concur, enamel, affix, fan, permit, skim, stoop.*

Add *er* or *ed* to *wrap, cart, brag, squat, roam, rob, sleep, shut, hop, hope, drop, and droop.*

Add *ish* or *age* to *clan, stop, bag, snap, fool, wharf, rub, vassal, herb, ton, cord, coin, dote, blue, and rogue.*

Add *er* and *est* to *happy, glad, red, lovely, shady, wise, big, flat, noble, and quiet.*

Add *en* to *wood, hid, glad, broke, sweet, forgot, gold, deep, lead, bid.* Also *ery* to *hen, rook, pot, nurse, shrub, nun, lot, and mock.*

Using *er, ist, ed, and ing*, how many allowable derivatives can you form from each of the following?—*Copy (4), weary, shy, journey, fancy essay, carry, money, ship, steady.*

Exercise 86.

Beggar, peddler, conferred, conferree', conferrer, conferrable, expelled, starriness, planned, rebellion, quitting, requiting, gummier, acquitting, acquittal, beginner, profit-ing, briefest, caviling, counselor, councilor, cabal', cab'-alist, sibilant, crummy (from crumb).

Chancellorship, crystallizable, neutralizable, gossiping, medallie, metallurgy, marvelous, revictualed, befogged, knitter, blotting, committee, coquetting, japanning, abhorrence, forgetting, controller, interred, averring, demurrer, reshipped, charring, remittance, equipped, trepanning.

Exercise 87.

Conqueror, royalist, embarrassed, harassing, harnessing, fossilize, ocherous, ciphering, yachting, grandeur, verdure, taxable, wagoner, inference, tractable, sleighing, beechen, cushioned, yawned, churlish, traitorous, occurrence, dunning, recruiting.

Equipping, wittier, reddest, cloudier, ceiling, sadder, wadding, warred, knotted, chapping, cigarette, coquette, sobbing, dotting, dōting, writing, written, stooping, stopped, occurred, concurrence, dispelled, recurred, admittance, bedimmed, rebuttal.

Exercise 88.

Double Letters in Derivatives and Compounds.

RULE VI.—Words ending in a double letter generally retain both letters in compounds and in derivatives; as *freeman*, *full-lipped*, *hallooing*, *forestall*; but there are numerous exceptions, especially in familiar words formed from those ending in *ll*.

EXCEPTIONS.—(a.) The derivatives *until*, *pontific*, *pontifical*, from “till” and “pontiff.”

(b.) To prevent the concurrence of three letters one is dropped: *Full*, *fully*; *dully* *illy*.

But not when a hyphen is used; as *bell-less* or *belless*, and *smell-less* or *smelless*.

(c.) Compounds of *all* and *well*:

Almighty, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*; *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*; *welcome*, *welfare*. Except *allspice*.

(d.) Compounds of *mass*: *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, etc.

(e.) Compounds of the adjective *full* in the second part: *Artful*, *skillful*, *willfulness*, *hateful*, *successful*, etc.

(New or rare compounds of *full* generally follow the rule: *Hatfulls*, *rosefulls*.)

(*f.*) The words *chilblain* and *fulfill*.

NOTE 1.—*Inthrall*, *enroll*, *thralldom*, *installment*, *dullness*, *fullness*, *distill*, and similar derivatives are sometimes written with one *l*.

NOTE 2.—Other compounds usually follow the orthography of the words composing them:

Shell-bark, *lady's-slipper*, *countrymen*, *waterfall*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Shepherd*, *wherever*, *whosoever*, *numskull*, *dumfound*, *dum-my*, *crummy*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *neckerchief*, drop a letter; *wherefore* and *therefore* add a letter.

Also the close possessive compounds; as *namesake* (name's sake), *herdsman*.

RULE VII.—To preserve the hard sound of *c* in words ending with *c*, *k* is inserted before terminations beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*:

Phthisie phthisicky; *mimic*, *mimicked*, *mimicking*; *trafficking*.

But *Italie* + *ize* gives *italicize*, as hard *e* becomes *ç* soft.

Exercise 89.

Italicism, *trafficked*, *unskillful*, *all-wise*, *magical*, *trafficable*, *All-saints-day*, *distill*, *instill*, *bell-foundry*, *belfry*, *bellman*, *zincky*, *fellable*, *stiffness*, *yellow-haired*, *carefulness*, *frolicsome*, *rollicking*, *carelessness*, *hare-lipped*.

Bivouacking, *colicky*, *physicked*, *frolicful*, *magician*, *majestical*, *penny-a-liner*, *ox-chains*, *handfuls*, *pennyroyal*, *plumber*, *mildew*, *mill-dam*, *skillless*, *foretell*, *forswear*, *formlessness*, *monkey-wrench*, *monk's-hood*, *banqueted*, *monkhood*.

Exercise 90.

(a.) In regard to the words *center* or *centre*, *theater* or *theatre*, *meter* or *metre*, etc., usage is variable.

But *acre*, *nacre*, *lucre*, *massacre*, *mediocre*, and *ogre* should always be thus written to preserve the hard sound of *c* and *g*.

(b.) There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, in the sound "iz," differently written by different authors; as *civilize* or *civilise*, *neutralize* or *neutralise*.

advertise	tantalize	merchandise
exercise	scrutinize	compromise
catechise	patronize	stigmatize
criticise	memorize	analyze
supervise	sympathize	paralyze

(c.) In *carnivorous*, etc., one of the roots is *voro*, to devour; in *oviparous*, etc., the corresponding root is *pario*, to bring forth.

(Or, remember if *v* precedes, the ending is *orous*; if *p*, *arous*. Vide p. 151.)

omnivorous	oviparous	viviparous
granivorous	vermiparous	insectivorous

(d.) Adjectives ending in *ceous* generally relate to objects or material things; as *cetaceous*, relating to whales; most of those ending in *cious* do not; as *voracious*, relating to the manner of feeding; greedy. (Vide p. 151.)

foliaceous	suspicious	saponaceous
coriaceous	audacious	crustaceous
fallacious	atrocious	mendacious.

PUNCTUATION.

Exercise 91.

PUNCTUATION treats of marking and pointing written and printed discourse.

The primary purpose of punctuating is to aid in making the meaning obvious, and as Capitals assist in doing this we shall include them among the Punctuation-Marks.

The chief marks are the following :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Capitals. | | 3. The Apostrophe, ' ' |
| 2. The Hyphen, | - | 4. Quotation-marks, " " |

Capital Letters.

1. The pronoun I and the interjection O should always be capital letters.

The following should always begin with capitals :

2. The first word of every distinct sentence.
3. Names applied to God and to Christ ; as,

“ At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.”

When a personal pronoun stands alone, referring either to the Deity or to Christ, it should begin with a capital ; as, “ We bow to His will who doeth all things well.”

4. Proper names and adjectives derived from them ; as, Patrick Henry, the celebrated American orator, was born in Virginia.

5. Titles of honor, respect, and office ; as, His Excellency the President of the United States ; My dear Friend.

6. The names of the months and the days of the week.

7. The first word of every direct quotation complete in itself ; as, Emerson says, "Every heroic act is decent."

8. The first word of every line of poetry.

9. Names of things strongly personified ; as,

"When Freedom from her mountain-height
Unfurled her banner to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there."

10. Words of special importance ; as the principal words in the titles of books, subjects of composition, great events of history, things that have acquired a distinctive name, and words we desire to make especially prominent.

A few examples: Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn, the Reformation, the Gulf Stream, Magna Charta, the Bible, the Silent Land, "There is but One Book."

The **Hyphen** is used to join the parts of some compound words, and also to connect the two parts of a word divided at the end of a line ; as, a *five-dollar* bill, *signifi-*
cation, *day-book*, some *out-of-the-way* place.

The hyphen is generally inserted between the parts when words are divided to show their pronunciation or to show their origin and composition.

Examples.

pref'er-ence
a-nat'o-my
hypo-th-esis

|

pre-fer-ence
a-na-to-my
hypo-thesis

The American printers have adopted the first method; but the British typographers generally follow the latter. In careful printing the two are judiciously combined.

The **Apostrophe** is used to mark the omission of one or more letters; also to distinguish the possessive cases of nouns; as, *'Tis James's hat.*

The possessive case in the singular usually has both the apostrophe and *s*; as, *The boy's book.*

The *s* in the singular is sometimes omitted to avoid an unpleasant concurrence of the hissing sound; as, *For conscience' sake; Moses' rod.* But many writers invariably follow the rule.

In the plural the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe when the plural ends with *s*, and by adding an apostrophe and *s* when the plural does not end with *s*; as, *Girls' department, Men's shoes.*

If you use colloquial contractions, be careful to employ only those sanctioned. *Don't* is equivalent to *do not*; hence *he don't* (i. e., *he do not*) is incorrect.

Examples.

I'm going.
He's going.
We're going.
He is n't going.
We are n't going.
I've not heard.
I have n't heard.
Who'd disobey?
It's of no use.
'Tis nearly noon.

I don't know.
He does n't know.
They don't know.
She did n't know.
We can't refuse.
I sha' n't refuse.
She won't object.
I'll send to-day.
They're all here.
There's our friend.

Won't, though irregular in formation, has received the sanction of usage.

The **Quotation-Marks** should be used when the exact words of another are quoted.

Direct quotation: Plato, hearing that some asserted he was a very bad man, said, "I shall take care so to live that nobody will believe them."

Indirect quotation: Plato, hearing that some asserted he was a very bad man, said that he would take care so to live that nobody would believe them.

A quotation within a quotation has the single marks; as, It has been well said, "The command, 'Thou shalt not kill,' forbids many crimes besides that of murder."

When the titles of books are mentioned they are now pretty generally enclosed in quotation-marks; but the names of magazines and papers are usually printed in *Italics*; as, I read during the summer Longfellow's "Hyperion," "Ivanhoe," and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Exercise 92.

The principal points (sometimes called marks) are four; namely,

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------------------|---|
| 1. The Period, | . | | 3. The Semicolon, | ; |
| 2. The Comma, | , | | 4. The Colon, | : |

The most common of the remaining points are the following:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|------------------|-----|
| The Interrogation, | ? | | The Dash, | — |
| The Exclamation, | ! | | The Parenthesis, | () |

The **Period** should be placed at the end of every declarative and every imperative sentence complete in meaning and construction.

The period should be used after every abbreviation and expression equivalent to an abbreviated sentence.

Examples.

Mrs. C. L. Colton.
1084 B. C.
Chester co., Pa.
Section XII.

Francis Wayland, D. D.
1879 A. D.
Ludwig Gericht, Esq.
Punctuation.

The **Comma** marks the smallest grammatical division, and, usually, a short rhetorical pause.

1. In short compound and complex sentences the members and clauses are usually separated by commas.

“Life is short, but art is long.”

“Unless it bloom in the spring, the tree will not bear fruit in autumn.”

“Behold the emblem of thy state in flowers, which bloom and die.”

When the relative clause is restrictive, or is necessary to complete the sense, it is not separated by commas; as, “A man who is good for making excuses is good for nothing else.”

2. Parenthetical words, phrases, and clauses are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

“Take your lot, as it is assigned to you, without murmuring or complaint.”

The following are generally set off by commas :

I. The words *therefore, however, perhaps, finally, namely, moreover, nevertheless, indeed*, etc.

II. The phrases, *in truth, in short, in reality, as it were, as it happens, no doubt, in a word, to be sure, you know, of course*, etc.

3. Words and expressions, either singly or in pairs, forming an extended series, are usually separated by commas.

“Industry, honesty, frugality, temperance, are among the cardinal virtues.”

“Industry, honesty, frugality, and temperance are cardinal virtues.”

(Some omit the comma between the last two particulars when these are connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*; as, Happy is the man who honors, obeys, *loves and serves* his Creator.)

If conjunctions are inserted, commas are omitted; as, Happy is the man who honors and obeys and loves and serves his Creator.

“Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes.”

“Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I give my hand and heart to this vote.”

4. Nouns in apposition and the names of persons or things addressed, together with all their modifiers, are usually separated by commas.

Walt Whitman, a most original poet, is a resident of Camden.

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to a point of order.

5. Adjectival, participial, and absolute phrases are generally separated by commas.

“Awkward in person, he was ill qualified to command respect.”

“Cradled in the camp, Napoleon was the darling of the army.”

“The sun having risen, the mists disappeared from the mountain’s brow.”

6. The ellipsis of a verb in a continued sentence is usually marked by a comma.

“Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; writing, an exact man.”

If the sentence will not be rendered obscure, these commas may be omitted; as,

“Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.”

7. A short quotation should be preceded by a comma.

8. Clauses and phrases out of their natural order are usually set off by commas; as, "Of all our senses, sight is the most perfect and delightful."

9. Words or phrases contrasted are separated by commas; as, "Brief, but decisive, was the struggle."

Exercise 93.

The Semicolon marks a degree of separation greater than that denoted by a comma.

1. A semicolon is placed between the principal parts of a long sentence when any of these parts are separated by a comma; as,

"The golden rule is a protest against selfishness; and selfishness, cleaving as it does to the inmost core of our being, is the besetting sin of the world."

2. Short expressions, complete in themselves but connected in meaning or in construction, are usually separated by semicolons.

"Every thing grows old; every thing passes away; every thing disappears."

"White houses peep through the trees; cattle stand cooling in the pool; the casement of the farm-house is covered with jessamine and honeysuckle."

3. When a series of expressions have a common dependence on some part of a sentence, they are usually separated from this part by a comma, and from each other by semicolons.

"Philosophers assert, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible treasures in reserve; and that knowledge will always be progressive."

"If we think of glory in the field; of wisdom in the cabinet; of the purest patriotism; of the highest integrity, public and private; of morals without a stain; of religious feelings without intolerance and without extravagance,—the august figure of Washington presents itself as the personation of all these ideas." (Here with the comma a dash is used.)

Miscellaneous Examples.

There are nine parts of speech; viz., the Noun, the Pronoun, etc.

"Old trees have crooked branches, old houses have queer cracks, old families have odd secrets." (Exception to paragraph 2.)

"Apply yourself to study; for it will redound to your honor."

"Apply yourself to study: it will redound to your honor." (Omitting the connective, the colon takes the place of the semicolon.)

The Colon marks a separation greater than that denoted by a semicolon, but less than that shown by a period. (See example above.)

"It is a miserable thing to live in suspense: it is the life of a spider."

1. A colon is placed between the principal parts of a sentence when one or more of the minor parts are separated by semicolons.

"Every man as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver."

"For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

2. A colon should precede a long formal quotation; also an enumeration of particulars formally introduced.

Observe what Coleridge says: "I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of prose and poetry; that is, Prose = words in their best order; Poetry = the *best* words in their best order."

Before a lengthy quotation or enumeration both a dash and a colon may be used.

The **Interrogation-Point** should be placed at the end of every direct question; as, "Is your name Shylock?"

"Who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?"

The **Exclamation-Point** is placed after expressions denoting strong emotion.

The exclamation should be used guardedly. Some give the rule that all interjections, except O, must be followed by this point; as, "Ah! me!"—"Alas! my noble boy! that thou shouldst die!"—"Rouse! ye Romans!" Better use it only after the whole exclamatory expression, when this includes a number of words or a sentence; as, "Ah, me!"—"Alas, my noble boy!"—"Rouse, ye Romans!"

The Psalms can be recommended as the best models in the language: though they abound with expressions of the warmest piety, of the most earnest protestations and entreaties, of the most exalted descriptions of the Divine nature, they (an ordinary volume) contain fewer exclamation-points than many of our short, well-known poems.

Examples.

"Oh! you are wounded, my lord."

"Oh keep my soul, and deliver me: let me not be ashamed."—*Psalms*.

"O sir, oh prince, I have no country: none."—*Tennyson*.

"Hush! lightly tread."—"Alas for this poor family!"

"How often, in an instant, doth a hand unseen shift the scene of the world!"

Exercise 94.

The **Marks of Parenthesis** are used to inclose words which have little or no connection with the rest of the sentence.

Time (so it is said) is money.

"Pride, in some disguise or other (often a secret to the proud man himself), is the most ordinary spring of action among men."

“While they wish to please, (and why should they not wish it?) they disdain all honorable means.”

“Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your hearts!) the fatal consequences of a wicked life.”

When the enclosed part differs in nature from the main sentence, it is marked off as if it were an independent expression; and any mark required, were the parenthetical part omitted, is then placed *before the first curve*, and not, as it usually is, *after the second one*.

The **Dash** is used chiefly to mark a sudden change or interruption in the structure of the sentence, or to mark an abrupt rhetorical pause.

“The pages of history—how is it they are so dark and sad?”

“Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, anything but—live for it.”

“Our own nature is the first and nearest of all realities,—*the corner-stone* of the entire fabric of truth.”

1. The dash is used to mark an omission of letters or figures; as, L—d B—d, for Lord Beaconsfield; Matt. x. 4–12.

2. Parenthetical expressions are sometimes included between dashes; as,

“The true test of a great man—that, at least, which must secure his place among the highest order of great men—is his having been in advance of his age.”

Miscellaneous Marks.

Brackets are used to inclose one or more words which have been inserted to correct or explain the original composition; as,

The number of men were [was] not ascertained.

His colleague [Senator Blank] was appointed chairman.

The **Caret** (^) is chiefly used in manuscript to show that something has been omitted, and the part omitted has been written above.

which
He found the letter ^{which} he had lost.

Marks of **Ellipsis** are sometimes a long dash, sometimes a succession of stars or dots; as, *B***t H***e* for *Bret Harte*.

The **Cedilla** is a mark placed under the letter *c*, to show it is to be sounded like *s*; as in *façade*.

The **Tilde** is a mark placed over *n*, to show it is to be immediately followed by the sound of *y*; as in *cañon*.

The **Accents** are three—the acute ('), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^).

The acute and the grave accents are also used in poetry to mark syllables which are no longer pronounced in prose.

“O bosom, black as death!

O liméd soul: that struggling to be free,
Art only more engaged.”

The **Macron** (-) and the **Brève** (ˇ) are marks of quantity. (See *Key to the Pronunciation*.)

The **Diæresis** (..) is placed over the second of two vowels, to show that they must be sounded separately; as in *coöperate*.

The **Marks of Reference** are the **Star** (*), the **Obelisk** or **Dagger** (†), the **Double Dagger** (‡), the **Section** (§), the **Parallel Lines** (||), and the **Paragraph** (¶).

Small letters or figures, standing a little above the line, and called **Superiors**, are used for a like purpose when the references are numerous.

WORDS LIABLE TO BE MISSPELLED
ON ACCOUNT OF DIFFERENT LETTERS HAVING A SIM-
ILAR SOUND.

(*These letters are sometimes in the prefixes, sometimes in the stems or roots,
and sometimes in the suffixes.*)

Exercise 95.

antecē'dent	antedate	antedilūvian
antichrist'ian	antidote	antitype
deprav'ity	decipher	despise
diplo'macy	dilapidate	divorce
fer'tilize	fir'mament	fur'tive
per'emptory	per'quisite	percolate
permutation	perdition	persuade
performance	persecute	pernicious
pervaded	perpetual	perjury

Exercise 96.

pur'pose	purport'ed	purs'ed
purchase	purgatory	pursuit
purloin'	pur'suivant (-swe-)	purlieus
[Lat. <i>cedo</i> or <i>sedeo</i>.]	exceed	recede
accede	succeed	intercede
secede	proceeding	precede
secession	procedure	pre cēd'ent
supersede	session	superseding
commerce	coerced	amercement
asperse	immerse	dispersed
accurse	disburse	reimbursed

Exercise 97.

curfew	rescue	neuter
sinew	argue	nuisance
eschew	avenue	suitor
askew	imbruement	issuing
sewer	accrument	juiciness
skewer	retinue	lieu
pewter	residue	parvenu
maintain'	refrained	appertain'
main'tenance	porcelā'neous	champagne'
arraign'ment	campaign'	champaign'
bigoted	maggoty	fagot
wagonette'	doggerel	beggary

Exercise 98.

tyranny	tragedy	villainy
remedy	mahogany	captaincy
malady	metonymy	sacrilege
privilege	matrimony	murrain
apathy	economy	mullein
homily	apoplexy	chieftain
alimony	taxidermist	aqueduct
monetary	strategy	liquidate
hominy	equity	liquefy
effigy	iniquity	prosody
certainty	foreign	sovereign
ebony	patronymic	manikin
ramify	clarify	terrify
verify	vilify	vitriify

Exercise 99.

stratify	mystify	vitreous
pacify	ossify	osseous
rarefy*	putrefy	stupefy
tumefy	arefy	torrefy
seize	deceiving	reseizure
weird	perceived	received
leisure	conceivable	invēigle
seignior	receipted	obēi'sance
apiece	fiend	achievement
piercing	shielded	irretrievable
sieve	wielding	reprieved
siege	yielding	aggrieved

Exercise 100.

liege	belief	besieged
thieving	relieved	menag'erie (<i>azh'-</i>)
pioneer	chanticleer'	mutineer'
veneering	charioteer	privateer
volunteer	auctioneer	gazetteer
cavalier'	financier'	grenadier'
gondolier	çhandelier	halberdier
brigadier	cuirassier (<i>kwe-</i>)	bombardier
interfere	cashmere	cas'simēre
persevere	atmosphere	sincere
treatise	anise-seed	promise

* Labefy, calefy, defy, tabefy, tepefy, and perhaps a few others might be added: excepting these all others end in *ify*.

Exercise 101.

proboscis	chrysalis	amanuen'sis
orifice	dentifrice	precipice
benefice	licorice	malice
avarice	jaundice	chalice
artifice	poultice	prejudice
filament	element	aliment
ligament	tenement	liniment
ornament	implement	lineament
temperament	supplement	sediment
testament	experiment	impediment
sacrament	embarrassment	accompaniment
deprecate	imprecate	tolerate
desecrate	lacerate	vegetate

Exercise 102.

emigrate	imitate	meditation
animate	exhilarate	mediation
fascination	irritate	navigate
ventilate	irrigation	litigation
separation	preparation	depreciate
associate	novitiate	emaciate
negotiation	appreciate	vicious
initiation	propitiate	vitiate
oscillation	vagillation	vaccination
salable	infallible	accessible
indispensable	crucible	assessable
allegeable	eligible	indelible
irritable	illegible	deleble
inseparable	combustible	irresistible

Exercise 103.

irreparable
practicable
tractable
dependable
inflammable

irascible
inflexible
responsible
transmittible
incorrigible

inexhaustible
invincible
indigestible
intelligible
imperceptible

confidant'
descendant
malignant
vigilant
exorbitant
militant
remnant

con'fident
inclement
concurrent
resplendent
independent
superintendent
correspondent

recompense
suspense
license
frankincense
abundance
intolerance
ignorance

Exercise 104.

acceptance
temperance
forbearance
attendance
acquaintance

occurrence
excellence
residence
subsistence
quintessence

admittance
essence
inadvertence
intelligence
reminiscence

honorary
seminary
literary
luminary
hereditary
anniversary
unnecessary

nunnery
mystery
slippery
drollery
elementary
alimentary
ēleemōs'ynary

salary
celery
millinery
millenary
auxiliary
sedentary
chicānery

angular
circular
familiar
vinegar

cylinder
lavender
offender
scrīve'ner

aggressor
chancellor
conqueror
governor

Exercise 105.

martyr	muscular	confessor
zephyr	spectator	possessor
elixir	bachelor	professor
satyr	exchequer	prēdecessor
sulphur	beleaguer	irregular
maneuver } manœuvre }	traitor	inventor
massacre	preceptor	sepulcher } sepulchre }
clemency	delicacy	confederacy
celibacy	fallacy	con'tumacy
privacy	policy	ad'vocacy
excellency	piracy	discrepancy
currency	piquancy	poignancy

Exercise 106.

cour'te sy	jealousy	leprosy
pleurisy	embassy	epilepsy
secrecy	spicy	aristocracy
ecstasy	heresy	min'strelsy
idiocy	legitimacy	consistency
idiosyncrasy	hypocrisy	apostasy
patrician	collision	ebullition
optician	succession	tuition
rhetorician	dissuasion	transition
logician	musician	discre'tion
magician	mansion	apparition
mathematician	condescension	machination
geometrician	apprehension	resurrection
mechanician	exaggeration	corroboration

Exercise 107.

superficial	controversial	celestial
glacial	providential	palatial
financial	confidential	essential
commercial	beneficial	initial
prejudicial	circumstantial	impartial
her cu'le an	grammarian	hyperborean
collegian	comedian	cerulean
barbarian	Mediterranean	antiquarian
Pi ē'ri an	subterranean	ēm py rē'an
brunette'	cadet'	epaulet }
rosette	pal'ette	epaulette }
clarionet	coquet (v.)	satinet
poudrette	etiquette	cigarette
lorgnette (lorn-yēt')	mignonette	vināigrette

Exercise 108.

plenteous	extraneous	amphibious
im'pi ous	heterogeneous	cutaneous
hideous	lugubrious	miscellaneous
erroneous	deleterious	ignominious
commodious	simultaneous	supercilious
delirious	opprobrious	beauteous
insidious	illustrious	ceremonious
perfidious	salubrious	parsimonious
rapacious	nutritious	dissensious
malicious	facetious	precocious
mendacious	flagitious	avaricious
fallacious	conscientious	farinaceous
loquacious	adscititious	meretricious
pernicious	surreptitious	dissensiously
predaceous	adventitious	sacrilegious

Exercise 109.

obstacle	typical	chattel
cycle	clerical	buckle
miracle	tyrannical	shackle
oracle	technical	shekel
auricle	whimsical	treacle
vitriol	tonsil	pickerel
freckles	weasel	speckle
manacle	measles	nickel
magical	receptacle	pinnacle
lyrical	finical	cynical
enigmatical	symbolical	symmetrical
metaphorical	hypothetical	metaphysical

Exercise 110.

gayety	agility	animosity
society	necessity	veracity
notoriety	perversity	vivacity
propriety	pertinacity	reciprocity
anxiety	alacrity	longevity
annuity	mediocrity	tranquillity

i having the sound of **y**.

rŭff'ian (-yan)	min'ion (-yun)	plebeian
civilian	serăgl'io	million
brilliant	valiant	punctilious
vermilion	medallion	cotillion
battalion	postilion	cotillon (-yun) }
lemonăde'	promenăde'	colonnăde'
amethÿst'ine	ămarănth'ine	labyrînth'ine

RELIGION.

207.

beliefs
doctrines
dogmas
sentiments
pantheism
pŏl'y the iŝm
deism
ătheism
paganism
heathenism
my thol'o gy
idolatry
transmigration

Bud'dhiŝm (bŏöd'-) ôr'tho dŏx y
Brăh'miniŝm materialism
Parsee transcendentalism
Jū'daism monas'ticism
Mormons fanat'icism
Christianity bigotry
Cathol'icism sectarian
Mohăm'medanism dogmatic
Universalists hŷpocrit'ical
Unitarians sanctimŏ'nious
skepticism austerity
Pŷr'rhonism humility
infidelity godliness
hēt'er o dŏx y holiness

208.

spirituality
sincerity
apostasy
defection
heresy
heretic
apostate
ŝim'ony
irreligious
irreverent
sacrilegious
ŷm'pī ous
impī'ety
blas'phemous

profanity
incredulity
incredulous
ġŷn'ical
prejudiced
prophetic
propheġŷ
propheŷ
biblical
scriptural
Scriptures
ăp os tŏl'ic
ēvangel'ical
righteousness
chastity
sanctity
sanctification
veneration
reverence
inspiration
edification
propitiation
justification
benefaction
benef'icent
contrition
humiliation
intercession
mediation
atonement

209.

redemption	ordinance	rū'brie
regeneration	ceremony	invocation
Redeemer	rite	supplication
Messiah	communion	ör'išons
Mediator	sacrament	mät'ins
Intercessor	baptism	vespers
Immanuel	matrimony	benediction
Saviour	confirmation	conjunction
incarnation	consecration	nee'ro măn cy
resurrection	dedication	sorcery
transfiguration	ordination	vatiçination
ascension	ritual	saerifice (-fīz)
dēification	liturgy	oblation
canonization	litany	immolation
ăp o thē'o sis	ăl le lū'ia	hēe'a tōmb
	hăl le lū'jah }	höl'o caust

210.

clergyman	rabbi	apostle	anteroom
minister	dervis	psālmist	vestibule
priest	benefice	organist	altar
vie'ar	surplice	choīr (<i>kwīr</i>)	aisle
curate	miter	chōr'ister	chalice
preacher	cassock	anthem	censer
chaplain	crozier	prayer-book	myrrh
reverend	crucifix	Testament	celestial
deacon	penance	breviary	angelic
presbyter	synod	hymn-book	supernal
vestryman	laity	rectory	infernal
trustee	novice	parsonage	satanic
ărchbishop	ăe'o lŷte	nunnery	paradise
cardinal	disciple	mon'astery	e lŷs'i an
prēl'ate	believer	priory	E lŷs'i ūm
	prophet	temple	(e-lŷzh'ŷ-um)

211.

congregation
 sŷn'a gōgue
 prōselŷte
 novītiāte
 nē'o phŷte
 rēn'e gade
 beneficiary
 ī tīn'er ant
 missionary
 cōl'pōrt eur
 prēb'end a ry
 vī eā'ri ous
 decease
 bereavement
 funeral

obsequies
 hearse
 corpse
 ceremonies
 burial
 cēm'e tēr y
 rē'quī em
 pāternōster
 sepultūre
 sepulcher
 monument
 cēm'o tāph
 mau so lē'um
 sar cōph'a gūs
 interred
 fu nē're al

the ol'o gy
 theolō'gian
 ee elē ſi ās'tie
 divinity
 Omnipotence
 omnipresence
 ū bīq'ui ty
 Almighty
 Creator
 Jehovah
 Hī'e rāreh
 theoe'raçy
 ārehangel
 she kī'nah
 omnis'cience
 (om nīsh'ense)

212.

Christians
 Protestants
 Catholic
 Greek
 Calvinist
 Lutheran
 Epī's'eopal
 Prēs by tē'ri an
 Baptist
 Methodist
 Mo rā'vi an
 Quaker
 Trīn i tā'ri an
 Spir'itualist
 Swē den bōr'gi an

Congregā'tionalist
 Dou'āy Bible
 Sēp'tu a gīnt
 Genesis
 Ex'odus
 Le vīt'i eūs
 Deū ter ōn'o my
 Pēn'ta teūeh
 Ee elē ſi ās'tēs
 Solomon
 Isaiah
 A pōe'ry phá
 Matthew
 Co rīn'thi anç
 Ga lā'ti anç
 E phē'si anç

Phī līp'pi anç
 Co lōs'si anç (-lōsh'-)
 Thēs sa lō'ni anç
 Phī lē'mon
 Revelations
 A pōe'a lypse
 pōl'y glōt
 Pharisee
 ōp'ti mīşm
 Phār i sā'ie al
 pār a di sī'ae al
 phŷ lāe'ter ieş
 schism (sīzm)
 fēt'i çhīşm
 frankincense
 ēl ee mōs'y na ry

PHYSICS.

213.

matter
properties
magnitude
impenetrability
divisibility
malleability
indestructibility
expansibility

porosity
ductility
elasticity
viscosity
compression
flexibility
resistance
iner'ti a (-she-)
velocity

momen'tum
acceleration
attraction
repulsion
cohesion
molēe'ūlar
gravitation
centrif'ugal
centrip'etal

214.

equilib'rium
pendulum
oscillation
vacillation
mechanics
fulcrum
hydrostatics
hydraulics

pneumat'ics
vae'u um
barom'eter
rārefied
thermom'eter
optics
refraction
aberration
refrangible

spectrum }
analysis }
mīrāge' (-rāzh'
opera-glass
spectroscope
mīroscope
telescope
stē're o scope
kaleīd'oscope

215.

lenses
convexity
chromatic
polarized
impinge'
incidence
a eous'tics (-kōw')
transmis'sible
conductible

vibration
res'onance
reverberate
paradox
harmony
steth'oscope
sonōrous
undulations
phonograph
ventril'oquism

heat
calor'ic
ealidity
pŷr o nom'ics
liquefaction
radiation
evaporation
effervescence
deliquesce
pŷr o tech'nics

216.

electricity
positive
negative
non-conductor
insulator
attrition
galvanism
polarity
magnetism

loadstone
batteries
elec'troscope
electrotype
lightning-rod
tel'egraph
te lëg'ra phy
tel'egram
tel'ephōne
mī'erophōne

Astronomy.

astron'omer
universe
zō'diae
eclip'tic
eclipse'
oeulta'tion
constella'tion
scintilla'tion
as'teroids

217.

sat'ellite
gal'axy
neb'u læ
meteors
ap'ogee
per'igee
comet
planets
Mer'cury

Venus
Earth
Mars
Ju'piter
Sat'urn
U'ranus
Nep'tune
astrol'oger
century
dec'ade

ëp'oeh
gÿ'ele
bissex'tile
ë'quinox
söl'stice
Orī'on
Plë'ia dës
Sir'i us
Are tū'rus
Çyn'o sure

218.***Mental Science.***

met a phÿs'ics
psÿ ehöl'o gy
phï lös'o phy
mne mön'ics
măë'ro cöşm
mī'ero cöşm
phre nöl'o gy
phÿş i ög'no my

Philosophers.

Stoics
Për i pa tët'ics
Ar'istötle
Soc'ratës
Plato
Pythag'o ras
Di og'e nës
Ar ehi mē'dës
Gäl ĩ le'o

Ze'no
Epicū'rus
Sen'eca
Bacon
Newton
Berkeley
Swē'denborg
Känt
Spencer
Emerson

MINERAL KINGDOM.

219.	solid	măṇ ḡa nēṣe'	
<i>Mineralogy.</i>	liquid	iron	
<i>Geology.</i>	gaseous	oxygen	
<i>Chemistry.</i>	ā'eriform	hṡ'y'drogen	
mineralogist	sī lī'ci ūm (-līsh'ī-)	nītrogen	
geologist	alū'minum	carbon	
met'allurgist	po tās'si um	sulphur	
phṡṡ'ī ḡist	sō'dium	ehlō'rīne	
<i>principal</i> }	maḡnē'ṡium	flū'or īne	
<i>elements</i> }	eāl'cium	phos'phorus	
 220.	ā'queous	foot-prints	
periods	plutonic	mastodon	
secondary	volcanic	mām'moth	
ter'ti ary (-shī-)	īgneous	īeh'thy o sau'rus	
strāta	fossils	mṡyl'o don	
strātified	crinoids	ptēr o dāe'tyl	
horizontal	trī'lobītes	ām'mon īte	
metamōr'phic	deposits	cāl'a mīte	
fōssilīf'erous	remains	lēp'i do dēn'dron	
 221.	basalt'	pṡ rī'tes	aetīn'olīte
minerals	hornblende	sīlica	graywacke
granīte	stē'a tīte	asbestus	gypsum
quartz	sṡ'y'enīte	emery	anthracite
fēldspar	sēlenite	brimstone	bituminous
mīca	graphite	pōr'phṡ ry	tōur'malīne
ō'olīte	serpentine	gravel	pōr'ḡe lain
schist	adamant	clay	stalāe'tīte
gneīss (nīce)	bi tū'men	boulder	stalagmite

222.	ýt'tri um	al'ehemy	muriat'ic
metals	mercury	al'ehemist	sulphū'ric
zinc	platinum	blow-pipe	carbonic
copper	pinchbeck	crucible	carbolic
lead	palladium	retort'	oxalic
gold	īrīd'ium	alem'bie	citric
silver	rhodium	still	prussic
nickel	sodium	chemical	tannic
bismuth	antīmony	açīds	gallic
cobalt	arsenic	nītrie	acēt'ic

223.	precipitate	opaque	naph'tha
alkali	equivalent	opaçity	pitch
potash	affinity	fusible	cām'phēne
soda	crystallize	liquefy	kēr'o sēne
ammonia	neutralize	elastic	petrō'leum
oxīde	decompose	brittle	tur'pentīne
creosote	solution	frīable	phos'phorus
brō'mīne	evaporate	explosive	bi tū'men
alloy'	generate	inflammables	asphāl'tum
amalgam	volatīle	bēn'zīne	pār'af fīne

224.	pearl	garnet	crystal
Gems, etc.	ō'pal	carnelian	chrȳs'olīte
jewels	emerald	jacinth	chrys'obērȳl
precious } stones }	jasper	hy'acinth	spī'nel
brilliants	agate	ō'nyx	tōur'malīne
sōl i tāire'	bēr'yl	sār'dō nyx	lāz'ulī
dī'a mond	topaz	sardius	ehāl çed'o ny
ruby	sard	cār'buncle	ehrȳs'o prāse
sapphire	cameo	am'ethyst	topaz'olīte
(sāf'īr)	in tāgl'io	turquois'	māl'aehīte
	(or in-tāl'yo)	(tur-koiz')	(māl'a-kīte)

MISCELLANEOUS.

225.

zō o lōg'i cal
fauna
genera
spē'cies (-shēz)
quadruped
centiped
milleped
mŷr'i a pōd

molluscous
crustacean
aceph'alous
cellulōse
testaceous
amphibious
cetaceous
sebaceous
rapacious

pugnacious
slough (slūf)
tzētze (zēt'ze)
sleuth-hound
stallion
wolverēne
sheldrake
caribou
whip-poor-will

226.

botanical
flōra
Linnæan
foliaceous
herbaceous
farinaceous
arundineous
exōg'enous
endōgenous

săc'charīne
ō'sier
jū'jube
maguey' (-gwā')
pis tā'chiō
hŷ'son
ōō'long
sou chong'
Lā Guaŷ'rā
Maracaybo
(mā-rā-kī'bo)

Gums.

gum-ar'a bic
trag'acanth
shel'lac
mas'tic
mū'cilage
bdell'ium
guā'ia eum
san'darach
caout'chouc
(kōō'chōok)

227.

carnīv'orous
frūgīv'orous (-jŷv'-)
gramīnīv'orous
granīv'orous
gregā'rious
herbivorous
insectivorous
ovīp'arous
vermīp'arous

omnivorous
polŷp'arous
viviparous
gramineous
saponaceous
vivacious
sagacious
iridescent
conscious
uncon'scionable

vitreous
osseous
cretaceous
arenaceous
argillaceous
silicious
cilicious
phosphorous
ferru'ginous
ēha lŷb'e ate

228.

brităn'niä
bull'ion
buhr-stōne
anīse-seed
sām'phīre
pumice
ġē'ōde
nod'ule

calcareous
carboniferous
terraqueous
spontaneous
lē'onīne
ēquīne
taurīne
caprīne
citrīne

le vī'a than
hēt_e ro ġē'ne ous
hōmoge'neous
ēon ehōl'o ġy
entomol'ogy
ethnol'ogy
capricious
pā le on tōl'o gy
hī e ro glŷph'ics

FINE ARTS.**229.**

artist
painter
līm'ner
sculptor
sculpture
vir tŷ'
virtuoso
antīque'
ămateur'

ēon'nois seur'
engraver
rou lētte'
goldsmith
lapidary
studios
ēanvas
palette
easel
enameling

colors
ultramarīne'
cerulean
ocher
Venetian red
cardinal
maroon'
crimson
scarlet
vermil'ion

230.

water-colors
steel-plates
vignette (*vīn-yēt'*)
līth'ograph
phō'tograph
hē'li o tŷpe
ăm'brotŷpe
da guerre'o type
(*da-ġēr'o-tīpe*)

picturesque'
landscape
perspective
portraits
mīn'i a tŷre
madon'nă
cartoon
medăll'ion
mez'zo tint
(*or mēd'zo-tint*)

moșă'ic
băss'-relief }
bās-relief' }
statuesque'
sculp'turesque
ar'abesque
moresque'
profile
sīl'hou ette
(*sīl'ōō-ēt*)

231.

Architecture.

Tuscan	minster.	ob'elisk
Dör'ic	eathē'dral	colos'sus
I ōn'ic	sŷn'a gogue	atlan'tēs
Corin'thian	tab'ernacle	ear y āt'i dēs
Composite	mosque	mušē'um
Egyptian	abbey	gallery
Gothic	amphithē'ater	transept
Norman	colosseum }	nave
	coliseum }	chancel
	çha teau' (<i>sha-tō'</i>)	crypt

232.

pillar	minaret	arcāde'
pilas'ter	pinnacle	voluted
entab'lature	steeple	vermie'ulated
capital	pediment	groined
annulet	eōn'sōles	castellated
ar'ehĭ trave	corbels	trellised
frieze	modillion	lattice
pedestal	æan'thus	tracery
dā'do	niche (<i>nitch</i>)	griffin
	fa çāde'	gār'goyles

233.

Music.

composer	falsēt'to	thirty-second
musician	bār'ytōne	ehromat'ic
pĭ ä'nist	duet'	dī a ton'ic
organist	quartet'	harmonic
vocalist	method	dī a pā'son
tenor	Ĭ tāl'ian	melöd'ie
soprā'no	leg'er-line	gām'ut
contrāl'to	semitone	oe'tave
	key'-note	sēr e nāde'
	eighth (<i>āth</i>)	sōl-fā'ing

234.

pĩ ä'no-for'te

melō'deon

accôr'dion

bäss'-vī ol

guĩ tär'

trömbone

ser'a phīne

violĩn'

violoncěl'lo

(vē-o-lon-chěl'lo)

banjo

æ ō'li an harp

trīchord

dül'gimer

psal'tery

bassoon'

bugle

cornet

trumpet

fläg'eo lēt

(fläg'o-lēt)

clär i o nēt'

haut'boy (hō'-)

cymbals

tām bour īne'

op'er ā

lĩ brēt'to

oratō'rio

sŷm'phony

pæ'an

accom'paniment

235.*Drū'mā* (or *drā'-*)

träğ edy

com'edy

melodrā'mā

ôr'ches trā

par quet' (-kā')

pro scē'ni um

actors

interloē'utors

tra gē'di an

comēdian

supernumeraries

prō'lōgue

dialogue

monologue

epilogue

burlesque'

grotesque'

pan'to mīme

masquerāde

gesticulation

bāl'let (or *bāl'lā*)

scēn'ic

spectāē'ular

comic

tragic

theāt'rical

dramat'ic

māt i née' (-nā')

236.*Unclassified.*

æs thēt'ics

La oe'o ðn

teeh nīque'

souve nīr' (-neer')

brie'-a-bräe

faience (fī-ōngs')

Sévres (sā'vr)

repoussé

(ruh-pōōs-sā')

étagère (ēt-a-zhār')*papier-maché*

(pāp'yā-mā'shā)

cat a fālque' (-fālk')

foyer (fivā-yā')

fugue (fūg)

baton' (bā-tōng')

ōph'i cleīde

cāl is thēn'ics

renaissance

(rūh-nā'-sōngs')

soirée (swā-rā')

Terp sīeh'o re

schōt'tis̄che

pĩr ou ette'

début (da-bū')*dé bu tant'* (-tōng')*habitué* (ā-bū'u-ā')

opera-bouffē' (-bōōf')

e clāir'cisse ment

de nouē'ment

(de nōō'mong)

237.	purity	prēf'aces	witticism
<i>Literature.</i>	propriety	preliminaries	bād'i nāge(-ūzh)
language	precision	adaptation	perspicuity
rhet'oric	simplicity	statements	tautōl'ogy
lōgic	orations	accuracy	sŷn'o nym's
linguist	eu'logies	episode	elegance
phī lōl'o gīst	lectures	relevancy	unity
rhēt o rī'cian	criticisms	sarcasm	sŷm'metry
sōph'ist	hōm'ilies	innuendo	pērōrā'tion
diction	sermons	denunciation	ōr'atory

238.	travesty	metaphor	ant Climax
sŷn'the sis	car'i ea tūre	allegory	par a līp'sis
argument	harangue'	me tōn'y my	generalize
premise	critique'	sŷn ēē'do ehe	epigram
sŷl'logism	repartee'	hŷ pēr'bo le	parable
dilem'ma	panegŷr'ic	a pōs'tro phe	epistle
fallacy	encomium	personification	epistolary
sōl'ecism	figures	vision	mēm'oir (-wor)
plā'gia rīsm	pleonasm	allusion	reminiscence
lampoon'	archaism	irony	biōg'raphy
obloquy	sīm'i le	an tīth'esis	autobiōg'raphy

239.	Iliad	alliteration	annotation
poetry	didactic	hex ām'e ter	apostil
pastoral	imagery	iambus	commentary
bucolic	pathos	trochee	interpolation
lyric	pathetic	anapest }	paraphrase
idyllic	bathos	anapæst }	rep'ertory
elegiac	ridie'ulous	dactyl	vocabulary
epitaph	lu'dierous	spondee	obsolete
sonnet	versification	trochaic	anonymous
epic	rhythm	quatrain	synonymous

NOTED NAMES.

240.	Franklin.	Měd'i ci (-e-chee).
Agassiz (ăg'a-see).	Fulton.	Men'dels sō/n.
Angelo.	Goethe (gě'teh).	Montaigne.
Ar is tī'des.	Guizot (ge-zo')	Neb u ehad nez'zar
Bee'thō ven (bā'-).	Guyōt (gē-o').	Ossian (ōsh'an).
Boe eac'cio (-kāt'-	Hēm'ans.	Pharaoh.
Bryant. [cho).	Herod'otus.	Plu'tarch.
Cenci (chěn'chee).	Hum boldt.	Quin til'i an.
Cer van'tes.	Irving.	Răph'a el.
Chaucer.	Jeffrey.	Rousseau (roo-sō').
Cicero.	Junius.	Shakespeare.
Crich'ton (kri'-).	Knowles (nōlz).	Tennyson.
Dan'te.	Longfellow.	Virgil.
De mos'the nes.	Low'ell.	Whittier.
Diș rāe'lī.	Macau'lay.	Xenophon,

Exercise 111.—Hard Words.

Cal lī'o pe, *belles-lettres* (bel-lět'ter), *līt er ā'tī, littérateur* (lē-tā'rā tūr'), *bibliomania*, *ŷelēped*, *aphær'esis*, *curriculum*, *desīderā'tum*, *philippic*, *bae ea lau're ate*, *academiċian*, *savant* (să-vōng'), *sō bri quet'* (-kā'), *papȳ'rus*, *apologue*, *parody*, *rhapsody*, *tmē'sis*, *prōs'o po pœ'ia*, *cōr nu eō'pi ā*, *Hyperī'on*, *Od'yssey*, *ġăp'er ōn*, *drăm'atis persō'nce*, *outré* (ōō-trā'), *recherché* (rüh'shêr-shā'), *encōre'* (ōng-kōr'), *bon-mot* (bōng'mo), *marionettes'*, *ăp'o thegm*, *exposé* (-sā'), *ăp ro pōs'*, *Athenæ'um*, *Bae'ehus*, *bacchanālian*, *penchant* (pōng-shōng'), *săng-froid'* (-frwā'), *vis-à-vis* (vīz-ă-vē'), *tête-à-tête* (tāt-ă-tāt'), *phoenix*, *centaurs*, *Sġyl'la*, *Charȳb'dis*, *harpies*, *Argonauts*, *Amphīetȳōn'ic*, *trou'badour*, *mīse rē're*, *passe-partout* (pas-par-tōō'), *eărte-blănġhe'*, *cōr'tege* (-tāzh), *bil'let doux* (-le-dōō), *persiflage* (pār'se-flāzh').

*Exercise 112.***Words to be Distinguished in Pronunciation.**

al lu'sion	ef fect'	lic'o rice	op'po site
il lu'sion	af fect'	lick'er ish	ap'po site
e lu'sion	e lic'it	med'al	or'di nance
al lowed'	il lic'it	med'dle	ord'nance
a loud'	e rup'tion	min'er	or'don nance
brid'al	ir rup'tion	min'or	pis'til
bri'dle	es say'	met'al	pis'tol
cā'ret	as say'	met'tle	pis tôle'
car'at	gam'ble	mil'li ner y	pop'u lous
car'rot	gam'bol	mil'le na ry	pop'u lace
de sert'	in'va lid	nōt'a ble	sym'bōl
des sert'	in val'id	nōt'a ble	cym'bal

Exercise 113.—Test Words.

Abyssinia, abeyance, obeisance, annalist, annihilation, acme, adequate, citadel, tamarind, barricade, brunette, blonde, cinnabar, chirrup, *crevasse*, eăehinnation, titillate, defamatory, inflammatory, euchre, billiards, bagatelle, philopena, subpœnaed, quadrille, amanuensis, catastrophe, gnomon, ferret, exequies, porringer, charlatan, myrmidon, chirurgion, empiricism, castile-soap, Lisle-thread, epitome, puncheon, gorgeously, portentous, recollection, debonair, seigneurial, scurrilous, querulous, vicissitude.

Yenisei, Guiana, anecdote, athletic, gymnastics, moiety, adobe, aquiline, butyraceous, sciatic, diaphanous, viscid, saturnine, phlegmatic, paucity, parachute, picayune, wrist, phlegm, occiput, paraphernalia, phosphorescence, gossamer, caravan, hippodrome, pavilion, lovable, turpitude, leal, marquee, flaccidity, ptarmigan, precocity, clairvoyance, wince, sibilant, pickaninny, piccadilly, vicinage, lazaretto, restaurant, supersedure, synchronous, pseudonym, tutelage, shibboleth, sorghum, admittable, asafœtida, laboratory.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

1. Alabama,	Ala.	32. Oregon,	Or.
2. Arkansas,	Ark.	33. Pennsylvania,	Pa.
3. California,	Cal.	34. Rhode Island,	R. I.
4. Colorado,	Col.	35. South Carolina,	S. C.
5. Connecticut,	Conn.	36. South Dakota,	S. D.
6. Delaware,	Del.	37. Tennessee,	Tenn.
7. Florida,	Fla.	38. Texas,	Tex.
8. Georgia,	Ga.	39. Vermont,	Vt.
9. Idaho,	Id.	40. Virginia,	Va.
10. Illinois,	Ill.	41. Washington,	Wash.
11. Indiana,	Ind.	42. West Virginia,	W. Va.
12. Iowa,	Ia.	43. Wisconsin,	Wis.
13. Kansas,	Kan.	44. Wyoming,	Wy.
14. Kentucky,	Ky.		
15. Louisiana,	La.	<i>Territories.</i>	
16. Maine,	Me.	1. Alaska,	Alaska.
17. Maryland,	Md.	2. Arizona,	Ariz.
18. Massachusetts,	Mass.	3. District of Co-	
19. Michigan,	Mich.	lumbia,	D. C.
20. Minnesota,	Minn.	4. Indian,	Ind. T.
21. Mississippi,	Miss.	5. New Mexico,	N. M.
22. Missouri,	Mo.	6. Utah,	U. T.
23. Montana,	Mont.		
24. Nebraska,	Neb.	<i>Countries.</i>	
25. Nevada,	Nev.	1. United States,	U. S.
26. New Hampshire,	N. H.	2. England,	Eng.
27. New Jersey,	N. J.	3. Ireland,	Ir.
28. New York,	N. Y.	4. France,	Fr.
29. North Carolina,	N. C.	5. Germany,	Ger.
30. North Dakota,	N. D.	6. Prussia,	Prus.
31. Ohio,	O.	7. Russia,	Russ.
		8. Brazil,	Braz.

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron	Elijah	Jeremiah	Owen
Abraham	Emmanuel	Jonathan	Patrick
Alexander	Ephraim	Kenneth	Phī lē'mon
Algernon	Eugene	Laurence	Philip
Anthony	Ferdinand	Lawrence	Phineas
Archibald	Francis	Lazarus	Ptol'emy
Arthur	Frederick	Leonard	Quintin
Augustus	Gēof'frey	Lewis	Reuben
Bartholomew	Gideon	Louis	Rowland
Benedict	Godfrey	Llewellyn	Roger
Benjamin	Gregory	Martin	Rudolph
Cadwallader	Hannibal	Matthias	Sebastian
Cæsar	Hilary	Maurice	Silvester
Cecil	Horatio	Meredith	Sylvester
Christopher	Hugh	Michael	Stephen
Cornelius	Humphrey	Napoleon	Thaddeus
Dan'i el	Isaac	Nathanael	Theodore
Duncan	Isaiah	Nathaniel	Ulŷ'ses

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Abigail	Diana	Henrietta	Louisa
Adelaide	Dorothe'a	Hortense	Louise
Angelina	El'e a nor	I rē'ne	Lydia
Annette	El'i nor	Isabel	Madelīne
Antoinette	Elisabeth	Isabella	Magdalene
Barbara	Elizabeth	Janet	Martha
Beatrice	Emeline	Jēannette'	Miriam
Bertha	Emmeline	Jemīma	Paulīne'
Blanche	Esther	Joanna	Phœbe
Catharine	Eugenia	Josephine	Priscilla
Catherine	Felicia	Judith	Rachel
Çe çıl'ī a	Frances	Juliet	Rebecca
Celia	Genevieve	Laura	Sophia
Charlotte	Georgiana	Leonora	Therēsa
Çiç'ely	Geraldīne	Letitia	Vivian
Cornelia	Gertrude	Lilian	Wilhelmīna
Cynthia	Harriet	Lilly	Zenobia

Date Due

A			TING.
A.			e leave.
@			
A.			
%			
A.			empore),
t			eing.
Æt			nth).
A.			salms.
I			ht.
Am			stion.
An			pl.
Ap			), which
Att			
Aug			y.
Bal			
Bar			ative.
B. C			
Bl.			
Bro			orthy.
C.			
Cap			culpsit),
Cap			raved it.
Co.			
C. C			
li			
Col.			
Cr.			
ct.,			sts., pl.
cwt			ident.
D. I			
Dec			
Del.			on.
Dft.			
Do.			month)
D. I			tes.
fi			rmy.
Doz			ail.
Dr.			arines.
D. V			ivy.
w			
c. g.			ely.
E.			me.
O			st.
Esq			
etc.			arf.
fo			

Fahr., Fahrenheit.
 Feb., February.
 Gal. or gal., Gallons.
 Gen., General.
 Gov., Governor.

Pl. or plur., Plural.
 Plff., Plaintiff.
 P. M., Postmaster.
 P. M., After noon.
 P. O., Post Office.

Yd. or yd., Yard; yds., pl.
 Yr., Your.
 Ye, The; Thee.
 Zoöl., Zoölogy.
 &c., and so forth.

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